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## Schuman Winning His Fight

### Assembly Supports Franc Bill

Paris, Jan. 30.—The Premier, M. Robert Schuman's "middle of the road" Government went one stage nearer to winning the "battle of the franc" today when, at half past two in the morning the National Assembly adopted the bill to withdraw from circulation all 5,000 franc notes.

The voting was 307 for, 290 against, opposition coming mainly from Right-wing and Communist deputies.

Immediately the Assembly voted by 229 votes against 240 to continue sitting and to open immediately the debate on the bill to establish a free market in gold and certain hard currencies.

Soon afterward it adjourned until this afternoon (1430 GMT), when the debate on the bill, adoption of which was practically assured, was to continue.

### SOCIALISTS WON OVER

By its sudden decision to block from yesterday all 5,000 franc notes—representing more than one-third of the total currency circulation—the Government met the Socialist objection to the free market bill. The Socialists may now be counted upon to vote for this bill.

The Government made it clear in the debate that the blocked notes will be repaid. This assurance and the amendment to the original text preventing the Government from diverting the blocked holdings into a forced loan or levy, helped the Government to get a majority.

Meanwhile, the Council of the Republic, the Upper House, met this morning to consider the bill for blocking 5,000 franc notes passed by the National Assembly early today.

The Finance Committee of the Council approved the bill by 16 votes to 14.

### BANKS REOPEN

Banks, closed yesterday on Government orders, reopened this afternoon for normal business except the exchange of the banknotes.

Many Paris retail merchants left—the Central—Markets—empty handed today, since the bulk of the trading there is usually conducted in 5,000 franc notes.

Twelve farmers from the Dunstons, a village in the local tax collector's office clutching bundles of their notes and offering to pay all their back taxes.

A farmer at Clermont Ferrand, offered a banker 1,000,000 francs in blocked notes if he would change another 17,000,000 buried in the farmer's garden.—Reuter.

## Murder Of Gandhi Stuns Whole World

### All Night In A Lift

London, Jan. 30.—A man was trapped all night in a lift at the Admiralty office in Charing Cross Road and was freed by the NES today who worked the lift down by hand.

Mr William Ernest Savage, aged 47, of Sharned Street, Watlington, a caretaker, had been in the lift for six hours.

At 1.45 a.m. he decided to go to the roof to investigate a leak. The building was deserted and it was not until the cleaners arrived that he was able to call for help.

As he stepped out of the lift he said: "I had nothing to sit on and not even a cigarette to smoke—now for a cup of tea." then he went off duty.—Reuter.

## BUTTER AND BACON AGAIN

### Cheering News For Hungry Britons

London, Jan. 30.—Two thousand tons of Danish butter and a quantity of bacon will reach Britain next week, Danish agricultural producers announced here tonight.

These are the first shipments of butter and bacon since October last year.

In return Britain has agreed to send certain industrial materials and goods needed by Denmark.

Meanwhile, the Danish Consul-General, Mr R. Vestbirk, who led the Danish delegation when Anglo-Danish trade talks were resumed here early this month, is returning to London next week for a further discussion on terms of the proposed Anglo-Danish trade and financial agreement.

### PRICES AGREEMENT

An agreement was reached on butter and bacon prices and quantities subject to endorsement by the general agreement before the delegation returned to Copenhagen a week ago for consultation.

The main basis offered, 321 shillings 6 pence per hundredweight for 70 percent of Denmark's exportable surplus of butter, and 226 shillings per hundredweight for 80 percent of exportable surplus of bacon.

The prices compare with the British offer of 252 shillings per hundredweight and the Danish demand for 345 for butter in the September negotiations.

The British offer for bacon at that time was 173 shillings per hundredweight and the Danish demand was 237.

(Continued on Page 12)

## MOUNTBATTEN BESIDE BIER FOR NEARLY AN HOUR

## Grief-Stricken Indians

New Delhi, Jan. 30.—Crowds from all parts of the capital rushed to Birla House together with Indian Cabinet Ministers on hearing of Mahatma Gandhi's death. Governor-General Earl Mountbatten and his wife arrived half an hour after the assassination and remained beside the Mahatma's bier for nearly an hour.

The body will be taken in solemn procession to a crematorium on the holy river Jumna tomorrow.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, announced in a broadcast that tomorrow would be observed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout India. On this, Earl Mountbatten was heard to comment, it would be "a day of mourning for the whole world."

Mr Gandhi's death—it is already being called martyrdom in the name of Hindu-Muslim unity—may have two possible consequences. It will, according to competent Indian observers, either give the Nehru Government unexampled support from the people and the backing of diverse political elements or it will result in an absolute and unpredictable transformation of the political map of India.

Mr Gandhi, it is common knowledge, held the Left and Right together. He cemented into common society all communities in India. He stood for the rights of the minority—Muslims in India as well as Hindus in Pakistan.

Most Indians here, were too shocked to speak on hearing of Gandhi's death. Those who heard the announcement over the All India Radio stared blankly at one another. Many burst into tears.

In the great centres of population like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, the saffron, white and green flag of the Indian Dominion was flown at half mast. People gathered in the streets in small silent groups staring up at the flags.

Meanwhile, a flood of despatches brought tributes to Mr Gandhi and expressions of sorrow at his death from every part of the world.

In Karachi, capital of the neighbouring Muslim dominion of Pakistan, the Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, said the assassination was a "most dastardly act" and expressed his "sincere and heartfelt sympathy."

Other highlights of the unanimous worldwide feeling were:

London.—The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, issued a statement saying, "Mr Gandhi's moral and spiritual leadership have been an inspiring example on a distracted and troubled age, and Britain will share India's grief at this calamity."

Many politicians associated with the British policy in India, including some of Mr Gandhi's political foes, also expressed their regret. Among them were the former Secretary of State for India, Mr Leopold Amery, Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer and a well-known friend of India and Lord Pethick Lawrence, who was Secretary of State for India when British rule in the sub-continent was drawing to its close. Lord Halifax, former Viceroy of India, said: "I suppose there are very few men like Mr Gandhi in the world today who by their personal character and example have been able so deeply to influence the thought of their generation."

Mr Winston Churchill said: "I am shocked at this wicked crime."

## National Assembly Resolution

Paris.—The French National Assembly stood in silence when the Acting Speaker read out the news.

It then unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by the Premier, M. Robert Schuman, which said: "The French National Assembly sends to the Government and the people of India its deepest condolences. In the person of Mahatma Gandhi the Assembly honours a friend of France, a patriot and above all, a thinker whose example, we hope, will show the world that love is stronger than hate."

Capetown.—The South African Premier, General Jan Smuts, said that Mr Gandhi was one of the "great men of our time."

"A Prince among men has passed away and we grieve with India in her irreparable loss," General Smuts added.

Washington.—A White House spokesman said President Truman described Gandhi's death as "a tragic loss to the whole world."

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## He's The "Mad Doctor"



Japanese war criminal Hirokichi Tokuda, better known to hundreds of Allied POWs as the "Mad Doctor," who was recently sentenced to death for committing hideous experiments and tortures upon prisoners. Tokuda's trial was highlighted by Dr Dawson-Grove's testimony. Dr Dawson-Grove was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution.

## Militias For Palestine

### Britain Expected To Agree

### JEW'S WARNING

London, Jan. 30.—Britain is expected to agree to the creation of Jewish and Arab militias in Palestine before the expiry of the British mandate on May 15, it was believed in informed quarters in London today.

The Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Alan Cunningham, are to consult on the matter following last night's decision by the United Nations Palestine Commission to assist in forming militias for the new Jewish and Arab states.

The expected British agreement would be conditional on the militia being explicitly constituted as defensive forces only.

The Arab Information Office in London stated today that if the British Government took such a step the Arabs would regard the Government as going back on its declared policy in a matter of utmost importance.

### ARAB'S ATTITUDE

The Government, the Arab Office said, had repeatedly declared that it would take no part in implementing the partition and would not allow the presence of its forces and administration in the country to be used for the purpose of creating a Jewish militia before the ending of the mandate would be a very effective step in the process of enforcing a partition. It added:

The Arabs regard such action not merely as an active participation but as a single enforcement by Britain since the Jewish force would be raised under the sole protection of British troops. The offer to assist the Arabs on an equal basis was merely a piece of unrealistic eye-wash which completely ignores the realities of the position and the Arabs would have nothing to do with the plan.—Reuter.

### SPOKESMAN'S FORECAST

Jerusalem, Jan. 31.—The "possibility of a large-scale Arab attack on Jewish positions in Palestine must be expected immediately after British withdrawal from this country," said a Jewish Agency spokesman at a press conference on Friday.

"In view of this assumption," he said, "the Jewish Agency regards the news that the United Nations commission has unanimously accepted the Jewish Agency plan for a Jewish militia, as an important step forward, despite the fact that this decision has to go to the Security Council."

The spokesman welcomed particularly the reported stipulation that the militia is to be established before the mandate is actually over as "this militia may have to go into action the day after the British leave and therefore must be prepared beforehand."

"In the overall picture of Palestine's future one assumes some blood will be shed, but there is a number of factors which can at least reduce the scale of bloodshed; First, diplomatic pressure by the United Nations; second, the possibility of a United Nations force; third, the possibility of augmenting our own strength; and fourth possible development within the Arab world."—Associated Press.

## Plane Crashes And Another Is Missing

Wiesbaden, Jan. 30.—A United States Army Flying Fortress searching for a missing United States Army Dakota, crashed this afternoon near Digne on the lower fringe of the French Alps with ten persons aboard, United States Air Force headquarters reported.

The plane, which exploded when it hit a hillside, had four American officers and six enlisted members of the crew on board.

The Dakota reported missing three days ago on a flight from Latres, France, to Udine, Italy, had been sighted earlier today, about 25 kilometres north of Digne.

Eight dead and two survivors were found at the wreck of the Flying Fortress, which crashed near Digne, in the Lower Alps, according to reports reaching here tonight.—Reuter.

### LONG OVERDUE

London, Jan. 30.—Officials are pessimistic concerning the missing British airliner, the "Star Tiger," feared to have crashed in the sea 400 miles east of Bermuda.

Among the passengers is Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, 53-year-old Australian who served in the North African and Mediterranean theatres during the war.

Sixteen of the 23 passengers are British and the others, according to the passenger list, are M. Herman Knebel, Swiss, of Susenberg, Zurich, and Mr and Mrs Viera Nebel and two children of unknown nationality, and Mr and Mrs Klein, Czech.

The British South American Airways said later that two Portuguese joined the aircraft at Lisbon. None of the passengers who left from London on the plane at Lisbon or the Azores.—Reuter.

## Canberra Resents HK Criticism Of Australian Exports

Canberra, Dec. 30.—Australian Department of Commerce officials alleged today that some overseas importers were deliberately making false accusations about the "poor quality" of Australian exports with the intention of claiming price adjustments. Some claims had been successful they said.

The officials were commenting on a Hongkong report that a Hongkong importer had claimed an entire shipment of hundreds of cases of Australian goods had been received badly packed and not up to sample.

One official said: "We do not say all exports from Australia are above criticism but there is no doubt some overseas importers who have been 'putting it over' he added that he could not believe an allegation that meat extract had been packed in unwashed ink bottles.

"The Minister of Commerce, Mr Reginald Pollard," he added, "has threatened exceptionally strong action against exporters who flout the packing regulations."

"There is no doubt that exporters who send out poorly packed goods

## EDITORIAL

### Danger Signs In China

THE development of the Chinese Communist forces from guerrilla groups into armies capable of engaging the Nationalists in frontal assaults is one of the most significant phases of the civil war—certainly the most serious threat yet levelled at Chiang Kai-shek's position as a military leader. Latest reports from the Manchurian front bring to Nanking the gravest news for two years—the last line of Nationalist resistance in the vast northern province has now been broken and the way paved for a thrust southward which, if successful, would seal off Chiang's armies in the Peking-Kiang corridor. With this accomplished the Reds would control the whole of the north of China and capable of making the Yangtze valley untenable to the Nationalists. This has yet to materialize, but the danger signs are all too apparent. If the Communist armies succeed in establishing control of the Yangtze they will cut China in half, forcing Chiang to find a new seat of Government, probably in Canton. And any such retreat would also gravely compromise the Generalissimo's position as commander-in-chief of the Nationalist armies and stimulate the anti-Kuomintang political groups to demand his resignation. Just why Chiang's troops are incapable of withstanding the Reds is not clear from this distance. One division which defended Shantung is said to have "disintegrated," which suggests wholesale defection. Chiang several weeks

ago ordered this key town astride the Peking-Mukden railway to be held at all costs, but it would appear that only token reinforcements were made to the area to enable the beleaguered garrison to hold out. Nor, on any other fronts, do the Nationalists appear sufficiently resolute to launch thorough-going offensives, but everywhere are permitting the Reds to take the initiative. The military situation in China is deplorable, calling for determined action on the part of the Generalissimo if it is not to deteriorate beyond redemption. Chiang's personal position as head of the State obviously depends on his ability to remain militarily strong; it is his one guarantee against any attempt of a political coup by opposition parties. His duty, it therefore quite clear, he must find means not only of preventing the Reds from penetrating into Central China, but of eventually recovering valuable territory now lost. He cannot be content with the manner in which his troops are being led, for there are too many signs that divisional commanders prefer to disengage rather than go over to the offensive. Chiang can no longer afford so-called strategic retreats. If his troops are to avoid further catastrophe defeat in the field they must be equipped and led in such a manner as to give them complete superiority. The time for a very heavy shake-up in the Nationalists' military hierarchy is overdue.

## London Press Reactions

In London, the evening papers tonight splashed the news of Mr Gandhi's death in columns of front page stories and pictures, topped by huge banner headlines.

All carried lengthy biographies and tributes from leading world personalities, as well as marking the Mahatma's tragic death in their editorials.

Lord Denverbrook's "Evening Standard" compared Mr Gandhi's death to that of President Roosevelt in the closing stages of the war.

"His murder strikes India a most grievous blow at this crucial moment in her troubled history. The Indian races are already in turmoil. Bereft of this great statesman's moderating influence, who can tell what horrors await India's teeming multiplying millions? The British people earnestly trust that the extremists will pause at the dread spectacle of the carnage that might now ensue."

"The Star," which devoted seven and a half full news-columns to Mr Gandhi, declared: "Free peoples the world over will today bow their heads in deep sorrow and humility at the news that Mahatma Gandhi, a saint who could bring millions to peace by his unique moral strength, has died by an assassin's bullet."

"Mr Gandhi's death at the hand of an assassin just at the moment of India's freedom is a staggering loss to his people. Mr Gandhi was the architect of India's freedom. Without his heroic leadership and sacrifice the country would still be far from its goal."

"He symbolised in his own person the highest ideals of his people. The Mahatma was shot down while leading his last noble fight for India's unity."

"His death in the cause of a united India raises him to a pedestal of supreme greatness. China feels the loss with profound grief."

"The Evening News" commented editorially: "Within a few weeks of the ending of the British Raj in India Mahatma Gandhi lies dead, pierced by an assassin's bullet."

"That is poignant and significant fact about this cruel deed which fills the minds of beholders with apprehension."

"The Mahatma's influence over millions of the human race was without parallel in modern times. What mixture of unreason, hatred, political passion lay behind the fingers of the murderer none can say."

Nanking.—The Chinese Government in an official statement—issued tonight by Dr. Hollington Tong, Director of the Information Department—expressed deep regret at Mr Gandhi's death.

The statement said: "The Chinese Government learns of Mahatma Gandhi's tragic death with a feeling of profound sorrow. A great spiritual leader has been taken from us. The world can ill spare him. His ideals will live after him as an inspiration to posterity."

(Continued on Page 12)



# QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SPECIAL TIMES: 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.  
— SHOWING TO-DAY —



— AT THE QUEEN'S —  
TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY  
**"THEY WERE EXPENDABLE"**  
Robert MONTGOMERY • Donna REED • John WAYNE  
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— GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION —



Daringly filmed from real-life thrills by Dr. PAUL L. RUEFFEL!

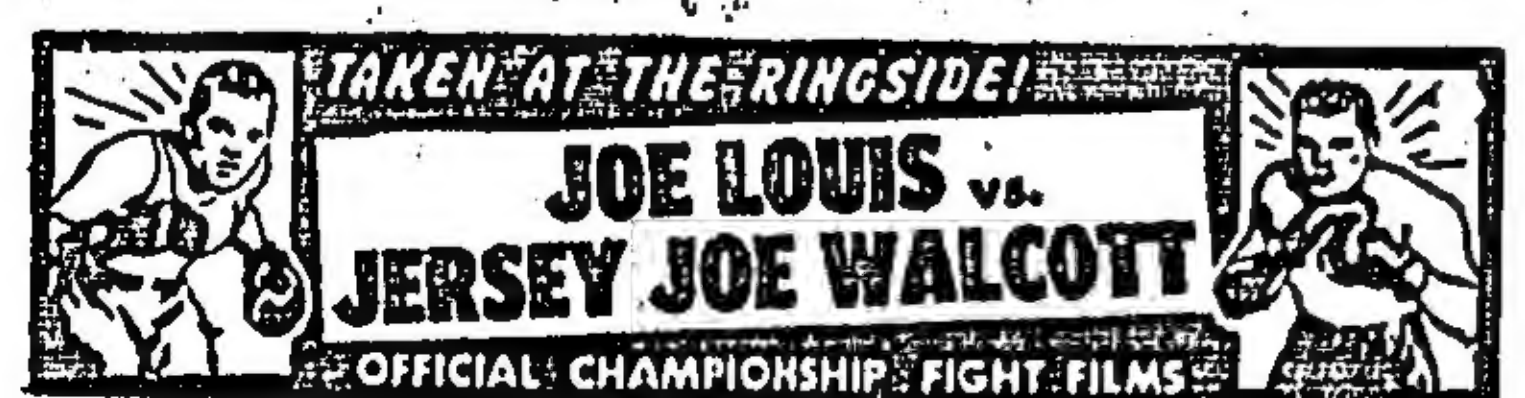
## ORIENTAL

COMMENCING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.20—9.20 P.M.  
From the Heart of South to the Heart of the World!



SPECIAL SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 12.30  
**"THE FIGHTING GUARDSMAN"**

TO-DAY ONLY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.  
— GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION! —



— SHOWING WITH —  
James STEWART • Jane WYMAN  
in **"MAGIC TOWN"**  
— COMMENCING TO-MORROW —  
Paulette GODDARD • Ray MILLAND  
in **"KITTY"**

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE, IN AN  
EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW, SMASHES  
SOME HOARY LEGENDS OF THE  
SCREEN

## The lure of Hollywood?

Q. What is the truth about the "Lure of Hollywood?"  
A. When my return to America was announced people were inclined to ask me silly questions about this so-called "Lure of Hollywood." There is no lure—at least, not for people like myself.

One can understand that young, impressionable people might be fascinated by thoughts of a Hollywood opportunity, with promise of high salary, but I have been thirty-five years in the theatre; what do you think it means to me—with a face like mine—to have my photograph taken?

I am going back because I have a contract to fulfill and I'm old-fashioned enough to believe that contractual obligations should, in honour, be observed.

## Britain's Big 4 in Films to Come

by DAVID LEWIN

MR RANK has given a New Year instruction to the producers at his more expensive studios at Denham and Pinewood. It is this: "Make your pictures for £200,000—or make them for someone else..."

That was he hopes to change his loss of £2,000,000 on his pictures during the past six years into a profit in 1948.

But you will not see much sign of this cheaper picture policy in the coming year.

I went through the list of films to be shown. The thing that struck me was their cost. Topping the list from Denham and Pinewood came "Oliver Twist," with eight-year-old John Howard Davies; "Red Shoes," the ballet film in colour, with Moira Shearer; and Jean Simmons in "Blue Lagoon."

They cost—or will cost—from £400,000 to £500,000 each.

### LIGHT

What else is there on the New Year film menu? Far too few comedies. Peter Ustinov's "Vice Versa," with Roger Livesey, is one exception: it promises to be amusing.

Another new one will be an Italian musical-comedy-remake, "One Night with You," which brings in Bonar Colleano, Hugh Wakefield, Stanley Holloway.

Other Rank studios working hard but keeping below the £200,000 limit are turning out what have become known as the "money makers" of British pictures. They will have ready family films with Kathleen Harrison and Jack Warner; unpretentious stories about mermaids ("Miranda"); about football pools ("Easy Money"); and thrillers ("The Calendar").

### HEAVY

Sir Alexander Korda scorns cheapness. His 1948 pictures cost a lot and have all taken a long time to make. At the top of the list is "Anna Karenina" with Vivien Leigh and Kenneth More, followed by Carol Reed's "The Lost Illusion" starring Sir Ralph Richardson.

His much-boosted epic in colour, "Donnie Prince Charlie," with David Niven, will probably not be ready before the Royal Film Show, next autumn.

But those films won't keep Britain's 4,200 cinemas in new pictures for 52 weeks. The smaller studios and independent film-makers will help to fill the gaps with dramas such as "The Weir Sisters" and "Shadow of Tomorrow," with an occasional break like "Spring in Park Lane" to show life's lighter side.

Queen Mary goes in March to preview Edana Romney's "Corridor of Mirrors," made last year in France.

### MIXED

The American companies in Britain have very little left to show. They open the New Year with the two best pictures still in stock: (1) "Crossfire," which they think will duplicate the storm it caused in America. Its subject: Anti-Semitism. And (2) The 100-per-cent light entertainment film—"Fun and Fancy Free," from Walt Disney.

If the tax on American films is eased, Hollywood will rush over the pictures that cost them the most to make. In the first boat over will be "Forever Amber," together with an assorted bag to include: this year's Royal Command film, "The Bishop's Wife," a new Danny Kaye comedy, "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty," the spectacular "Green Dolphin Street," and the film version of plays seen in London—"The Voice of the Turtle" and "Life with Father."

The outlook shows too little variety, too much gloom.

For me, Hollywood has no glamour. It is merely a centre for the business of making entertainment, and just as practical in its application to that purpose as a place, say, for the business of making boots and shoes.

Q. What do you think of American charges of bad taste against certain British films?

A. You refer to Hays Office rulings. No studio in America or elsewhere is bound to observe rulings of the Hays Office. It is a voluntary censorship set up by film producers and distributors themselves to draw up a code that will prevent the film industry prejudicing its own interests by offending against good taste.

There are forty-eight different States in the United States each with its own code, usually dictated chiefly by very powerful women's clubs and guilds. The Hays Office takes cognizance of various State laws and restrictions and produces a code calculated to satisfy all of them.

It is fatuous for any British or American producer to complain about supposed discrimination. If they have wilfully and deliberately violated the code, the whole thing is set down in punctilious details for all concerned to read. Furthermore, all producers are invited to submit scripts for Hays Office approval before a penny is expended on actual production costs.

Q. Do you think Shakespeare's dialogue should be watered down to meet requirements of such a code?

A. I believe that if you've got a code you've got to abide by it, no matter what the subject.

We are talking about "Henry V." Now I know and you know that "Henry V" is a splendid film, but it uses the word "bastard," a word specifically mentioned in the code as one that must not be used. I do not know what was in the minds of those concerned with prescribing the word in "Henry V."

Perhaps they thought individuals might say, "any word good enough for Shakespeare is good enough for me." Certainly there might have been producers to say, "If Henry V gets by with such words what's to stop us screening some of the most bawdy of the Restoration comedies, with even more offensive content?"

Let's not be hypocritical about this. After all, there are many passages from Shakespeare that would never be tolerated on the English stage. (Sir Cedric proved the point). To argue because our censors take a somewhat broader view than the Hays Office is not an argument on principle but a quibble about degree.

Q. Is it your view that there is no American discrimination against British films?

A. I don't think Americans particularly want our pictures any more than they want our cigarettes. We are about twenty years late in going after a market that Hollywood has consolidated. When you go to a tobacconist for your favourite brand of cigarettes it's no use the shopkeeper telling you he has some American brands that are just as good. Nothing else is as good because you have acquired a taste for your favourites.

Q. But have the Americans had a fair chance to judge if British films suit their taste? Don't the American cinema circuits boycott British films?

A. Yes, that's true; but would you expect it to be otherwise? You might as well expect a brewer's tied house to sell someone else's beer! It's no good making a great picture like Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" and expecting it to go over right away, just because it's good—and because you've spent a million pounds on it.

It all revolves around the question whether film-making is an art or an industry. If it's a business you expect it to be run on business lines.

Picture-making is usually referred to as the film industry. That's what it is, frankly. I've never yet heard of an American producer referring to his picture-making as an art. He is in business to sell entertainment. Why, the whole method of acting in pictures, under direction from somebody else who sets down how a line shall be spoken or how an action shall be performed, is stifling to individual artistry!

Not picture-making is like any other business, except that there is more money in it. If there was as much money to be made out of making boots and shoes there would probably be fewer film executives. Mind you, I'm neither attacking nor defending the state of affairs. I am simply stating it as I see it. But it's just as well every picture is not a work of art; hang a Rembrandt in every room and Rembrandt becomes worth nothing at all.

Q. Doesn't all this rather suggest that there is no place for the artist in the film business?

A. There is certainly only a very small place. Orson Welles loses money. Films like "Winterse" and "The Guardsman" have only limited appeal. But should the artist aim to make money?

Not the few people who have good taste will go on grumbling because the majority haven't. And as far as I can see there is little that you I can do about it.



COMING — Joan Bennett and Gregory Peck are cast in the leading roles in "The Macomber Affair," which will shortly be seen on the Hongkong Screen.

## STUDIOS, FILMS AND STARS

BING CROSBY will definitely go to London in May to star in a musical for J. Arthur Rank.

RKO has acquired an original story for a film to be called "Honoured Glory," from Henry Grunwald, contributing editor to Time and Life. Grunwald's story is inspired by the bringing back by the U.S. War Department of nine unidentified American soldiers killed in action. A chapter will be devoted to each of their nine unknowns; to their supposed lives, dreams, and dramas.

JOAN BENNETT announces she is expecting her fourth child in June. Joan is the wife of film producer Walter Warner. Her other children are aged 10, 13, and 4.

TEN different glamour girls have played "Jane," Tarzan's mate, since the film series began. They are Enid Markey, Karla Schramm, Louise Lorraine, Edna Murphy, Natalie Kingston, Maureen O'Sullivan, Jacqueline Wells, Ula Holt, Eleanor Holm and Brenda Joyce. Johnny Weissmuller's mate in the current "Tarzan and the Mermaids."

SONJA HENIE, who has been away from films since 1944, and Susanna Foster, who has been studying singing in New York and Europe since 1945, will make a film comeback together in "The Countess of Monte Cristo."

A SCENE depicting Jean Kent allegedly swimming in the nude (actually in a coloured bathing suit) has caused New York's film censors to declare the British film "Caravan" was shown in England without censor's objections. The shot lasts a few seconds.

FREDRIC MARCH is going to Britain to work on the Rank £750,000 colour film "Christopher Columbus." His wife, Florence Eldridge, will co-star with him.

CHARLES GOLDNER, now playing the part of a film producer in "Two Cities," "One Night with You" speaks nine languages—Hungarian, German, Czech, Polish, Italian, German-Swiss, Russian, and French, in addition to English. As soon as he finishes his role Goldner is going to Italy to play Dr Mesmer in the film "Cagliostro" with Orson Welles playing the name part.

JUNE HAVOC has announced her engagement to radio producer William Spier. The pair will marry in February. June is the sister of Gypsy Rose Lee.

GENE KELLY is making good use of the idleness imposed by his broken ankle. The dancer has written a circus story, called "The Big Top." MGM has purchased the tale as a vehicle for June Allyson and Kelly.

## THEATRE Directory

KING'S — Holiday in Mexico (Walter Pidgeon, Jose Turbi, Xavier Cugat, Jane Powell)

QUEEN'S — The Sea of Grass (Spencer Tracy, Katherine Hepburn)

LEE — Tears of the Yangtze (Chinese picture)

CENTRAL — The Vampire's Ghost (John Abbott)

ORIENTAL — Song of the South (Walt Disney Music cartoon)

CATHAY — You're in the Army Now (Jimmy Durante, Phil Silvers, Jane Wyman)

ALHAMBRA — The Sea of Grass. MAJESTIC — Magic Town (Jimmy Stewart, Jane Wyman)

STAR — Lives of a Bengal Lancer (Gary Cooper)

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** SHOWING TO-DAY

• SPECIAL TIMES •  
AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



## Lee Theatre

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE  
ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL  
BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Daily.

HELD OVER!! THE 18TH DAY!  
**"THE TEARS OF YANGTZE"**  
DIALOGUE IN MANDARIN  
FIRST PART "EIGHT WAR-TORN YEARS"  
SECOND PART "THE DAWN"  
DAILY AT 2.30 & 7.15 P.M. DAILY AT 5.00 & 9.30 P.M.

TO-DAY ONLY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

A CORPS OF COMICS! A BATTALION OF BEAUTIES!  
THE GUNS ARE ROARING—BUT WITH LAUGHTER!



TO-MORROW • Robert PAIGE • Anne GWYNNE in  
The Boldest Bandits in a Lawless Land!  
**"FRONTIER BADMAN"**

HONG KONG STAGE CLUB  
Presents  
**"THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER"**  
by George S. Kaufman & Moss Hart

AT  
Missions to Seamen Theatre  
Tickets \$5 & \$3 at Moutries or the Theatre  
Wednesday Feb. 4th for 4 nights at 8.30

They Gave their Lives.  
We, too, may give through the  
**HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND**

Thrill To The Courage And Heroism Of The  
**"LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"**  
Starring Gary Cooper Franchot Tono

TO-MORROW & MONDAY  
**"RANDOM HARVEST"**  
Ronald Colman • Greer Garson

## CHURCH NOTICE

GOSPEL HALL (Duddell Street, Hongkong)  
(Between the Bank of China and the National City Bank of New York)  
Sunday 11 a.m. Breaking-of-Bread (for Believers only).  
Sunday 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting.  
Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study.  
Thursday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.  
Special Meeting for Ladies on Monday, 2nd February, at 7.30 p.m.  
All English speaking friends are welcome.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS  
Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, charge of copy etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

Melbourne's Tippling Parrot Dies  
Blind and gouty Cocky Parsons, a pet cockatoo, has died at the age of 48. Cocky, who lived in a hotel bar near Melbourne, used to tackle anything in drinks from beer to champagne.  
As he grew older he preferred port. He drank from a liqueur glass which he held in his right claw. While never reported under the influence, Cocky would burst suddenly into colourful epithets when the drink began to warm him.







## BERNARD WICKSTEED goes Fun-Finding-Out abroad

**MARRAKESH.** MR CHURCHILL'S illness may have made you aware for the first time that there is a place called Marrakesh. It is a city in Morocco, and has been for nearly a thousand years. As there are a lot of people who have never heard of it before, I flew here to find out what sort of place it is.

You can get here overnight from London, which is an experience rather like going to sleep in one's own bed and waking up in the Bible.

As you step off the plane you are surrounded by people looking just as you imagine they did in Bible times. Buildings have the same red, dusty look, and there are olive trees and camels and asses wherever.

Mr. Churchill was there first—



in an  
oasis with  
mod. conv.

Marrakesh is really a desert oasis on a large scale. You may think an oasis is a water-hole with a few palms round it. But this one has modern hotels at £10 a day, with water laid on, and a wall round it that is more than ten miles long.

Marrakesh is two towns joined together. In one half live 182,000 Arabs, Berbers, Negroes, Rifis, and other African people. In the other half, 6,000 Europeans live between palm trees in much greater comfort.

Instead of a few palms, there are 90,000, as well as orange plantations, olive groves, and rose gardens. They didn't grow the roses for beauty, but to eat. You can make jam from the leaves and flavouring for cakes from the petals.

On three sides the country is little more than desert to look at, and on the fourth are the Atlas Mountains capped in snow. Frenchmen go there to ski, a surprising pastime to find on the edge of the Sahara.

If they live in Morocco more than six months every year they don't have to pay taxes in France, and money they save pays their expenses even at £10 per day.

### What a meal!

THERE is no 5s. limit for restaurant meals. You can eat as much as you can pay for. At lunch the first day, I started off with some ham. They put more on my plate than the whole of my family would get in a month. Then they served a veal cutlet which was as big as a week's meat ration.

In the midst of this plenty, there is no soap. To make soap you need caustic soda, and France exports all hers to America. So even in this oasis economy, dollars come before everything—cleanliness as well as godliness.

Servants cost practically nothing, and if you know where to go, you can still buy a slave. This is a black market trans-

action, because officially the French have stopped open slave traffic.

Few of the original inhabitants of this oasis live as well as the Europeans. Thousands make do on 2d. a day, for which they get a chunk of bread and an odd cup of tea. Arab tea is scented. I had some with mint in it and it tasted just like chewing gum. Wealthy Arabs sometimes flavour it with ambergris.

Another Arab treat is boiled locust. In the interests of science, I tried one. You pick off the wings and the legs and eat it as you would a shrimp. It tastes like wood.

At the point where the old town meets the new is an open space the size of Trafalgar-square, with modern buildings on one side and a native market on the other.

Here the two civilisations get rather mixed up. Just outside the post office there is a fire-eater who plunges a blazing torch into his mouth and then breathes out blue flames.

### Charms

THE snake-charmer has his pitch close to the biggest bank so that it is almost necessary to step over the cobra to catch a cheque.

Then there is a chemist's shop where you can buy any European medicine or toilet preparation except soap, and near by is a man squatting on the ground with an assortment of charms in front of him, such as jackals' teeth and lizard skins. The teeth are said to make women fall in love with whoever owns the charm.

All over the square are native doctors, dentists, barbers, and professional letter writers, and round them seethes a crowd of villagers from the mountains, herdsmen from the plains.

The absolute ruler over all these people, as well as nearly a million more in the Atlas district, is Pasha El Glawi. He looks nearly a hundred, and has four wives and two Rolls-Royce cars. He has a third one on order.

I went to call on him, and after being escorted past half a dozen bodyguards armed with wicked-looking curved daggers, I was received in a room that looked exactly like a Chelsea antique shop. It was Pasha's audience chamber.

There were spears and swords hanging on the walls. Chinese vases, Japanese prints, old French tapestry and furniture, English china, and piles of gilded frames and pictures stood against the wall in the corner, with an odd assortment of boxes and purses done up in brown paper.

While Pasha talked about old friends—Churchill and Roosevelt—his favourite son acted as interpreter. He speaks English because he went to Cambridge.

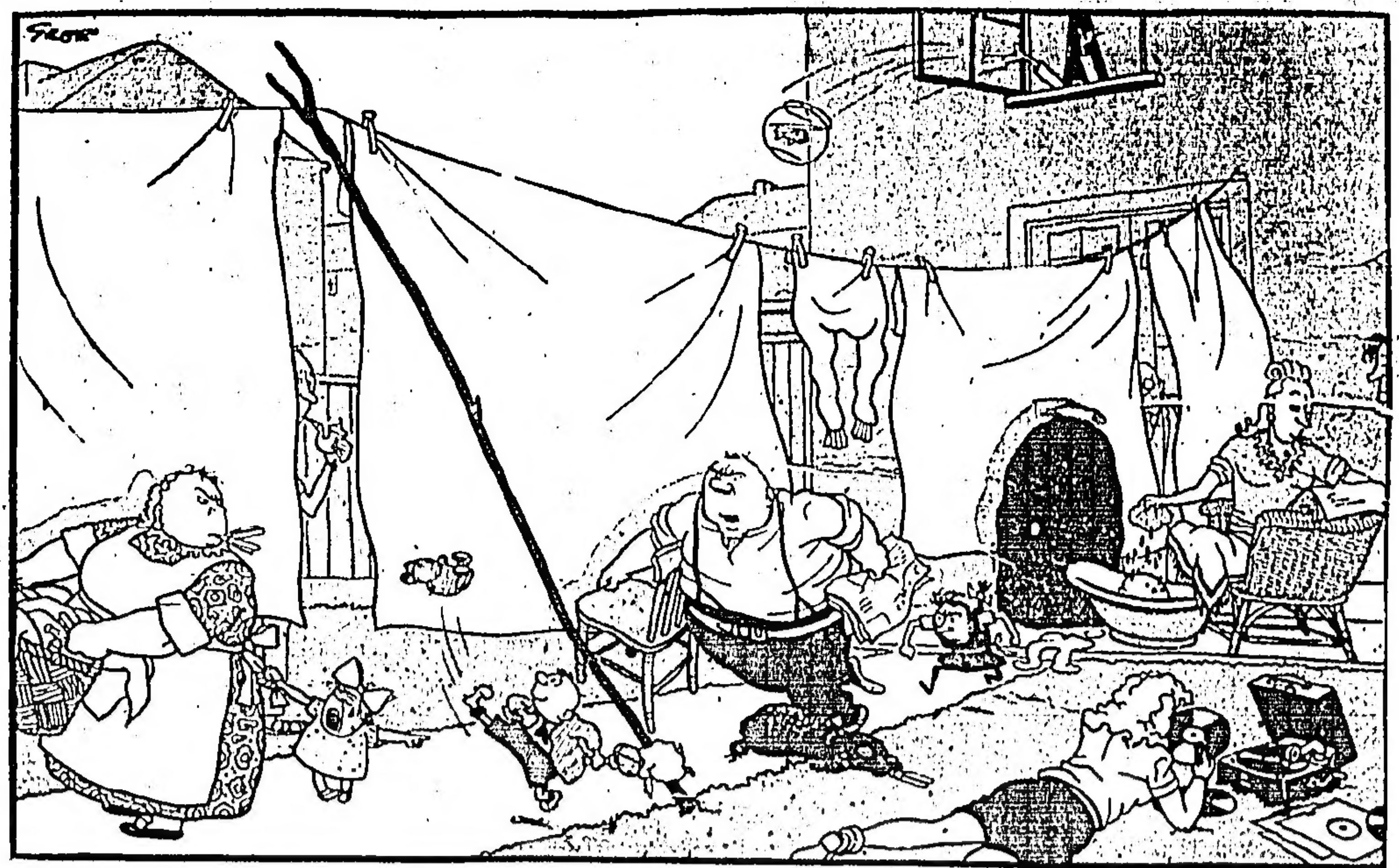
There is no colour bar in a Moroccan entourage, which means that they can have the most interesting families.

### Families

THE Sultan of Morocco has a very mixed crop of children. There is one son as dark as a half-caste Negro, a daughter who looks Spanish, and another son who is quite white. I wanted to ask Pasha how many children he had, but I was warned that it was forbidden to speak to Muslims about their family. So that's something I didn't have Fun Finding Out.

The Communist Party of Morocco has an office in the main street. Next door is the children's library. There is also a nationalist movement which wants to break away from the French. This has no office and does not make much progress because Pasha does not approve, and what he says here goes as far as Muslims in these parts are concerned.

Amid these cosmopolitan surroundings where two worlds meet, Churchill moved around like a pink cherub in a siren suit.



## THE SPIVS ARE ON THE RUN

England's spivs are on the run. December 8 was the last day for unemployed to register for direction to work—but, as spivs don't like being directed any more than they like work, the Government is going to have a lot of headaches catching up with them.

Spiv has become a standard word in the English language, and it will no doubt be included in the next issue of the Oxford Dictionary. The official definition of these Damon Runyonesque characters will be interesting to see.

They live on their wits and find no necessity for any unpleasant means of existence, such as work.

In the course of a day in London you'll hear the word spiv dozens of times. People will tell you they're "spiving a turkey at Christmas" (an interesting verb, you'll note—the spiv spivs turkey to you and you spiv by accepting it).

Respectably hemburged men in the city will tell you that to break the monotony of London food they occasionally visit a "spiv club"—in other words a

place where spivved luxury food is obtainable.

In the North London Court the other day a 19-year-old plasterer was charged with car stealing. The plasterer appeared in a smart camel-hair coat, neat brown suit, silk tie, and kid gloves.

particular annoyance to a small group of English people—those who are unfortunate enough to be named Spiving, Spivack and Spivey.

These people, worried by the unending play on their names, have started writing petulant letters to the newspapers, plead-

ing that some other name be chosen and made universal for the boys with hats over their eyes and bottles of whisky round the corner.

For months there have been attempts to track down the origin of the word spiv. Letters to the papers have been legion, but only recently have the majority of people accepted an expert's opinion about the word.

The expert is Eric Partridge, Australian lexicographer and expert on slang. Partridge has completely debunked all these people who claimed the invention of the word, or who stated that they had heard a friend originate it.

Partridge found that way back in 1937 someone had defined spiv as "a man who gets a good living by his wits without working, and, if possible, without crime."

The early spiv specialised in what we know as "scalping"—buying tickets for shows or fights and reselling them at exorbitant rates to eager patrons.

Partridge says with authority that the word spiv was in use long before the recent war. He claims that it is an underworld term deriving from the dialect spit, or spiff, meaning smart, dandified, excellent, one offshoot being the outmoded slang "spiffing."

The Government's direction-to-work proposals are not aimed solely at the spivs. They are also out to net drones.

Thousands of people in Britain, very comfortably fixed financially, regard even the sound of the word work as extremely distasteful. All this is going to be altered for them. This winter, instead of finding themselves riding to the hounds, they may be unloading trucks or learning trades.

To escape these appalling possibilities, many of them have taken rapid defensive action. They have become affiliated with organisations which give them important sounding titles, they have started farming and raising chickens, they have taken light jobs which occupy them only for a limited time.

Government estimates of the number of people willing to be directed has probably had to be seriously revised since December 8—for many spivs have gone deeper to earth, and many drones have started to contribute to the maintenance of the hive.

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### SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"When mother asked me if I wanted to take piano or violin, I picked the violin because I can imitate cats, dogs, lions and all kinds of stuff with it!"

## MISJUDGED?

PIERRE LAVAL, the butcher's son who became three times Premier of France, was shot on October 16, 1945, as he stood strapped to the execution post following a vain attempt to commit suicide.

Refusing to have his eyes bandaged, Laval made a final request to his chief counsel: "Do not go too far from me. I want to see you as I die." The haggard little man from Auvergne wished to be reminded, in his last moments, that final judgment on his actions had not been passed by the court which had condemned him, that his defence would not be silenced with the coup de grace.

The Laval trial had certainly provided the civilised world with a parody of justice, then less familiar than it is today.

### NOTES IN CELL

THE British public now have the opportunity of delivering a less biased verdict. The notes which Laval wrote in his cell giving the defence lawyers his reply to the Act of Accusation have been collected by his daughter, Josée, Countess de Chambrun, and will be published next month under the title of *The Unpublished Diary of Pierre Laval* (Falcon Press, 12s. 6d.).

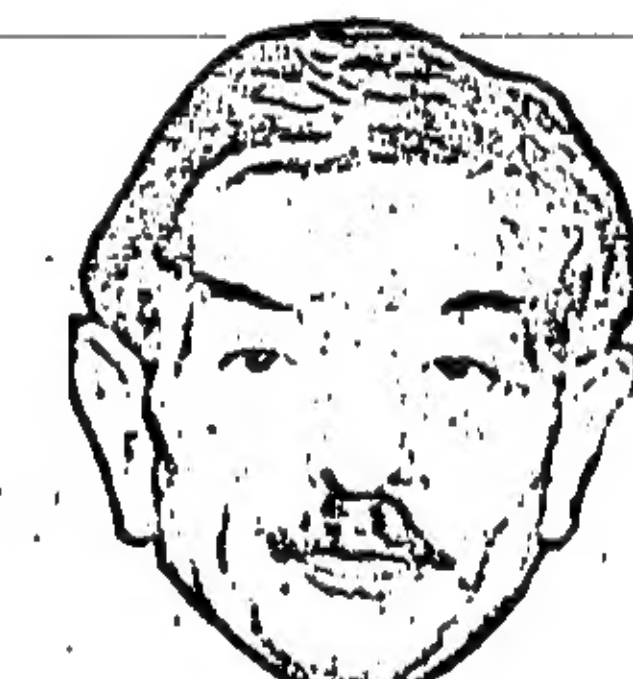
Deprived of access to official documents and desperately short of time Laval was plainly handicapped in presenting his case.

None the less, the amazing memory, dialectical skill and immense political experience of the man who held Cabinet office 14 times enabled him to make out a forceful case.

He was accused of "political treason, moral treason, betrayal of France to the invader." He was named "the original instigator of collaboration." He was charged with bearing chief responsibility for inducing the French Parliament to turn the Government over to Petain in 1940 and with placing French resources, particularly her man-

The French shot PIERRE LAVAL as a traitor. From his prison cell he wrote a reply to his accusers. That reply is now to be published in England. Will history change its verdict?

by Charles  
WINTOUR



power, at the disposal of the enemy.

In essence Laval's first line of defence is to point out the disastrous condition of France after the Armistice (for which he reasonably claims no direct responsibility since he was not in the Government). Two million Frenchmen were prisoners in Germany. Six hundred thousand were in France and liable to instant recall. French coal production was reduced to less than a tenth of her pre-war consumption. France was "asphyxiated," she could not live a responsible, realistic statesman could not inflict all the risks of resistance on 40,000,000 Frenchmen. He had to negotiate.

In 1940 that argument would have seemed unanswerable to the majority of the French people. In 1945 it only provoked their fury.

For Laval pushed "negotiation" far that it developed into collaboration. There was no need for that. And there was no need for Laval ever to have become Premier again in 1942, 16 months after his dismissal by Petain in a reshuffle at Vichy.

### GOERING'S VIEW

IN March 1942 Laval sought an interview with a high German official to express his surprise, he says, at the worsening relations between France and Germany. Shortly afterwards he was summoned before Goering, who gave him some extraordinarily sound advice. "If the Marshal (Petain) should ask you to return to office," said Goering, "refuse. For a man like you it would be far too late and much too soon." But the swartzy Auvergnat rejected this warning. He went to

Vichy, and in April rejoined the Government as President of the Council. Laval claims that he had decided "to face the risks and perils of a mission which might result in some lightning of the heavy burden of suffering which lay on the people of France."

But the root of the matter may be found in his broadest of 22, 1942. According to the translator of this book, Laval then told the French people, "I foresee a German victory." But the Information Department of Chatham House told me that Laval used the verb "souhaiter," which can only be translated accurately as "wish" or "desire." Laval not only expected a German victory; he would have welcomed it.

### HE YIELDED

IT was at this stage that Laval began to yield to German demands for French manpower. No doubt a less skilful politician would have been compelled to yield more. As it was, Sauckel, the Nazi Director of Forced Labour, complained bitterly to Hitler that Laval was sabotaging Germany's war effort.

The fact remains that, on his own initiative, Laval became the instrument for sending many thousands of Frenchmen to their deaths in German labour camps. It was his own deliberate choice to lead the Vichy Government down the black path of collaboration. He claims there was no alternative. But why could he not have taken Goering's advice and remained a private citizen?

His hatred of Russia and of England distorted his vision that he saw his country's interests bound up with a German victory. His driving ambition led him to believe that those interests would best be secured by his own direction. The great realist was not quite realistic enough. His fierce prejudices, his greed for power, led him to betray his countrymen to their enemy. His trial was shameful, but history will not reverse the verdict.

### Long Usage

DAMON Runyon's characters, who peddled "ducks" for big matches, were merely spivs. But it was a term which hadn't caught up with Runyon.

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### National Menace

DON'T get the impression that spivs and drones are numerically important in England. They're not. But they are a national menace, for they could greatly upset the morale of a country which is trying to struggle to recovery from what could be death-blows.

The average decent young people of England have a healthy contempt for the drones. But nowhere will you find anyone saying, "Well, these people don't work, so why should I bust myself?"

The feeling is quite the reverse. And there has been an example of it.

Sir Stafford Cripps pointed out the terrible conditions of Eng-

## JESTS AND JEERS

Whoever named it small talk was certainly a poor judge of quantity.

The 'New Look' is an awful let-down.

Definition of destitute: one who cannot afford to pay key money.

"Well, I hear Anne and Tom are to be married. I thought it was a mere flirtation."

"So did Tom!"

Woman's greatest asset is man's imagination.

Clubs are soon to be provided for officers of the Red Army, says a news item. Ours prefer swigger sticks.

Judging by these plainly advertised uniformed deaths, it seems that honesty is not the best policy.

A little boy and girl who lived next door to a nudist colony found a knothole in the fence one day. The little girl took the first look.

"What are they?" asked the little boy. "Men or women?"

"I don't know," she replied. "They haven't any clothes on."

## Exchange Of Students

An exchange plan for over 800 students of 10 nationalities to work at lathes, benches and laboratory tables in each others' countries this summer was shaped at a conference of science and technology professors in London.

The conference planned the exchange scheme for students of Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The students will be paid enough for travel and maintenance during the eight-week work period.

Among the professors and student representatives at the session were Professor Dr. P. N. Heertjes of Delft Technical High School in Holland; Dr. J. Bern of Prague University; Jean Leneau of the French Ministry of Education, and Sven Engelgren and Mrs. D. Orten of the Swedish Federation of Industries—Associated Press.



EVERY SATURDAY

## WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

## WOMEN DOCTORS FIGHT LOSING BATTLE FOR INFANT HEALTH

ATTACHED to Western Health Centre, buried deep in the heart of Western District, are four barn-like rooms.

To these, a young energetic woman doctor goes each morning at eight. By the time she has returned home to her own two children at 6 p.m., she has treated between 50 and 90 diseased babies and given post-natal care to their mothers and antenatal treatment to others. Some 90 additional mothers and their babies come to the Centre during the day, and if unable to see the busy doctor are treated by four trained nurse assistants.

To four similar rooms at Harcourt Health Centre in Happy Valley and Kowloon Health Centre on Nathan Road, two other women doctors go at 8 a.m. to do the same job and return to their homes at 6 p.m. Each is assisted by four trained nurses.

These are Hongkong's three Infant Welfare Centres. They are run by the Government's Medical Department to care for the infant health of Hongkong.

## Crowded Rooms

At Western, the rooms are cold, dingy and bare. The mothers with their babies crowd into the registration room where they stand in long queues, waiting for a nurse to register the babies and to decide whether they are sick enough to be sent to the doctor or whether they can be treated by a nurse. Most remain standing. There are only a few benches.

After registering, the sick mothers and babies pass to a second room, where they crowd around a nurse who is giving treatment.

Since there are no chairs in the room, the nurse sits on a packing case on the floor, places her instruments and medicines on a sawn-off table and treats a baby's skin disease or eye sores, while it is being held in its mother's lap.

Others, with more serious ailments, queue in the same room to be admitted to the doctor's office. When admitted, a baby is examined, and if his case is a serious one, he is sent

By HARRIET HARVEY

to a hospital. Less critical cases are treated by the doctor.

There is no heat in either the doctor's or the nurses' treatment room, where a baby often must be entirely unclothed.

Into a third room, a mother who has no bathing facilities at home (most of them haven't) may take her child to be bathed by a nurse or herself. Here also sick mothers and babies may stay throughout the day to have their health problems watched and remedied by a trained nurse.

"This room is especially imperative for the treatment of our most common complaint—improper feeding," Western's lady doctor said.

"Undernourishment and extreme indigestion are most often caused by a mother's ignorance of regular feeding methods. A mother may feed her baby every five minutes or

overcrowded, and the doctor and her four nurses are too rushed with clinical work to give much time to badly needed preventive instruction. Kowloon's lady doctor was educated at Hongkong University and has been with the Infant Welfare Centre for two years.

The Harcourt Infant Welfare Centre is better equipped. The rooms are warmer and more pleasant. The walls are painted. Benches are provided for waiting mothers, and tables for examining patients are placed both in the doctor's office and in the general treatment room. The nursery room is painted and well-lighted. Cases are provided for medical instruments and medicine.

Harcourt's lady doctor was educated in Canton, spent three years in hospital pediatrics and has been with the Government since 1939. Married, with no children, she is devoted to



Crowding into a treatment room at Western Infant Welfare Centre, mothers watch while the nurse treats a baby for neck infection.

only twice a day, or whenever she feels like it.

"Some of the babies which come to us most seriously ill are suffering from the simple condition of improper feeding. When this happens, we ask the mother to remain with the child throughout the day and try to teach her the necessity of regular feeding. Sometimes they believe us and sometimes they don't. Unfortunately, we haven't time for the thorough instruction needed in these cases and in others. We have time only to act as a stop-gap to death and a temporary alleviation to ailments which will crop up again, due to a mother's ignorance."

## Dirt &amp; Ignorance

ON Mondays and Thursday afternoons, Western's lady doctor treats women with anti-natal problems on Tuesday and Thursday, mother with post-natal problems. Wednesday afternoon she reserves for special infectious diseases.

Every afternoon, meat and vegetable soup is given to underfed nursing mothers and fresh milk is provided for those babies whose mothers cannot produce adequate milk.

The lady doctor herself is a lively and energetic woman, deeply devoted to the work she is doing. She has two children of her own—five and the other 18 months old. Her husband, a specialist in internal medicine, lectured at Chinese universities before the war and is at present studying in the United States. She, herself, received her degree from Hongkong University and afterwards took six years' post-graduate work in pediatrics at various London hospitals. Her present pay is \$600 a month.

At Kowloon Infant Welfare Centre, the situation is almost identical. The treatment rooms are inadequate and

pediatrics. Her salary is \$575 a month.

All three women agree that ignorance and dirt are the primary causes of the Colony's infant diseases. Eye diseases, skin sores and ear infections are caused chiefly by dirt, they say. The mothers do not realise the necessity of keeping their babies clean.

"Although a few mothers," said the lady doctor at Harcourt, "bring in their healthy children for baths and general check-up, the number is small and we do not see most of the children until they are ill."

The three Welfare Centres are not, in any case, welfare centres but clinics, the doctors agree. Said the lady doctor at Western:

"I will put it bluntly—I am not proud of the work I am doing here. We actually accomplish little or nothing. The mothers and babies get sick, come in and get treated, go home and get dirty, get sick again and then come back to get treated. This is just stop-gap aid."

## Preventive Instruction

"I patch up people all day long just to have them come back a few weeks later with the same ailment. Although the Government supplies us with adequate medicine, we haven't the time or the staff to give what is most needed—preventive instruction."

"We do a little of this by attempting to teach the mothers regular feeding habits and providing a place for those mothers who are interested to bathe their babies. But we haven't time to do enough of this and until we do, we will be unable to impress upon the mothers the necessity of health."

"We need a place with a quiet atmosphere where a mother comes and listens to interesting instruction so that the general health habit can be changed. At present we are advancing nowhere."



This lady doctor, attached to Harcourt Infant Welfare Centre, treats a sick baby in her clinic. Well trained in pediatrics, she sees 60 to 90 babies each morning and attends to their mothers in the afternoon.

"Although I realise the Colony is necessarily far behind London standards, I cannot help but compare the welfare centres here with those in London. There, the mothers—as all people have at one time in every place in the world—are gradually taught the necessity of good health. They are often unwilling or apathetic at first but as they realise the effects of cleanliness and good health habits, they become eager to learn. The Pioneer Health Centre in London provides instruction and pleasant surroundings. Children are taken there once every six months for a general check-up. In this way, any trouble is treated early and epidemics are prevented."

"There are gymnasiums and social halls where the mothers can come and chat. The nurses know the different conditions under which the families live and cases can be treated accordingly. Indirectly, through the mothers, the whole health structure of the community has been changed."

"In Hongkong, where there is a large floating population, such a scheme would be difficult. But until some preventive medicine is provided, we can make no advance in the Colony's health. We can only try to

prevent it from becoming much worse."

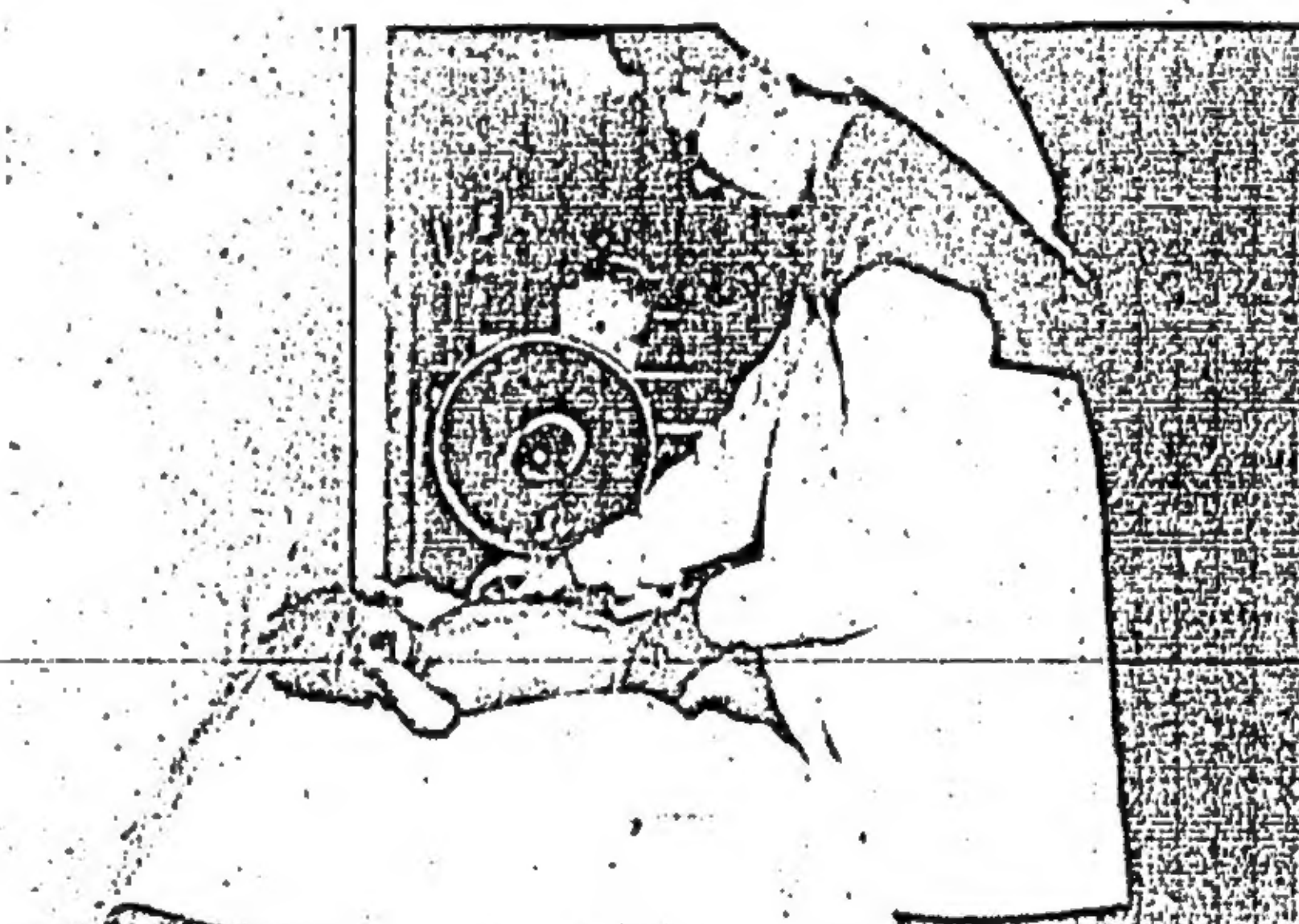
That the Government should have three Infant Welfare Centres at all is a pleasant token. But three do not even scratch the surface of a large and health-needy population. The small part of the population that does find its way to these centres is not affected sufficiently to change any health standards.

## Losing Battle

THE lady doctors are working hard—but they are fighting a losing battle and they know it. Their work is valuable as a few fingers in the dyke against the flood of infant disease.

But even women will stop fighting if the odds are too great. Already, several of Hongkong's women doctors (most of whom are married) have retired because they felt they were accomplishing nothing.

It will be a serious matter if more doctors retire from Government service because they can make no progress in a "make-believe" system. The Welfare Centres look nice from the outside but it is frightening to find they are only paste-board fronts.



A baby with skin disease is bathed by a nurse at Harcourt Health Centre.

## Moderate Your Make-Up

WE all live by definite habits from the time we get up in the morning until we retire at night. When a young woman begins to apply cosmetics, she starts to form a habit with her make-up. Without the proper knowledge she often times forms bad habits through her excessive or faulty use of lip rouge, mascara, cheek rouge, foundation, etc.

The prime rule in good make-up is Moderation! Overdoing any part of it destroys the over-all balance so essential to the realism, and the natural attractiveness of the subject.

Starting with the base colour or foundation, if it is applied evenly in a thin layer and matched to one's skin colour, you can't ask for more; but many women attempt to achieve a particular effect such as the "suntanned look" when in reality they have light skin, or a shiny skin texture.

If the foundation is an oil base, the immediate use of powder is required. A cake make-up applied with a sponge should be powdered also, but not at the time of initial application of the base.

Eyes speak with far more eloquence than the lips and as a result the eyes should be made as attractive as possible.

If the brows are too wide they should be thinned but still retain their shape and appearance of natural growth.

An eyebrow pencil helps to fill in when it is too thin or requires lengthening. The commonest fault is over use of the pencil resulting in

By BEN NYE, in charge of make-up 20th Century Fox Film Studios

a very hard, unnatural appearance. Whenever used it should be first sharpened to a fine point then the eyebrows treated with short, fine strokes in imitation of the natural hair.

A woman can never go wrong if she uses brown mascara and applies it sparingly.

Only those with very dark brown or black hair should ever use a black mascara and then only as before, sparingly.

Cheek rouge should come next in the discussion. Pinks for blondes, and light reds for brunettes and the orange pink tones for auburn and tans. In applying dry rouge I use a camel hair wash brush, flat, one inch wide.

It is used by water colour artists and can be found in any art store selling artist's materials.

I find that by dipping the brush in a little powder first and then in the rouge, I never apply too much and I can blend the rouge with the first application of powder.

But use only enough to give yourself a natural blush.

On the subject of lip rouge, there is a right colour for every woman. A woman with very full lips or very thin lips should never use a dark lip rouge for it accentuates the fullness or the thinness. Using medium reds or pastel reds will give a soft and enhancing colour.



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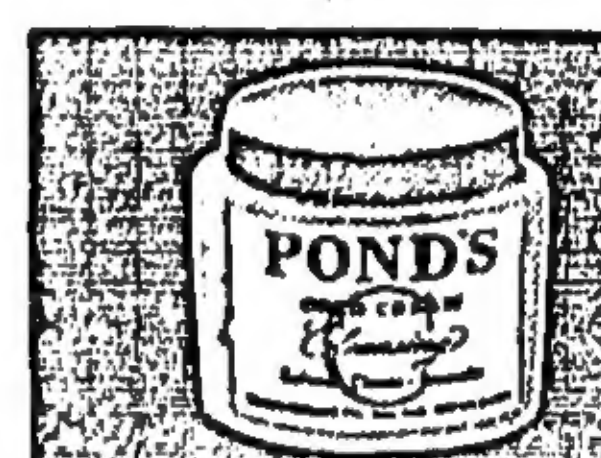
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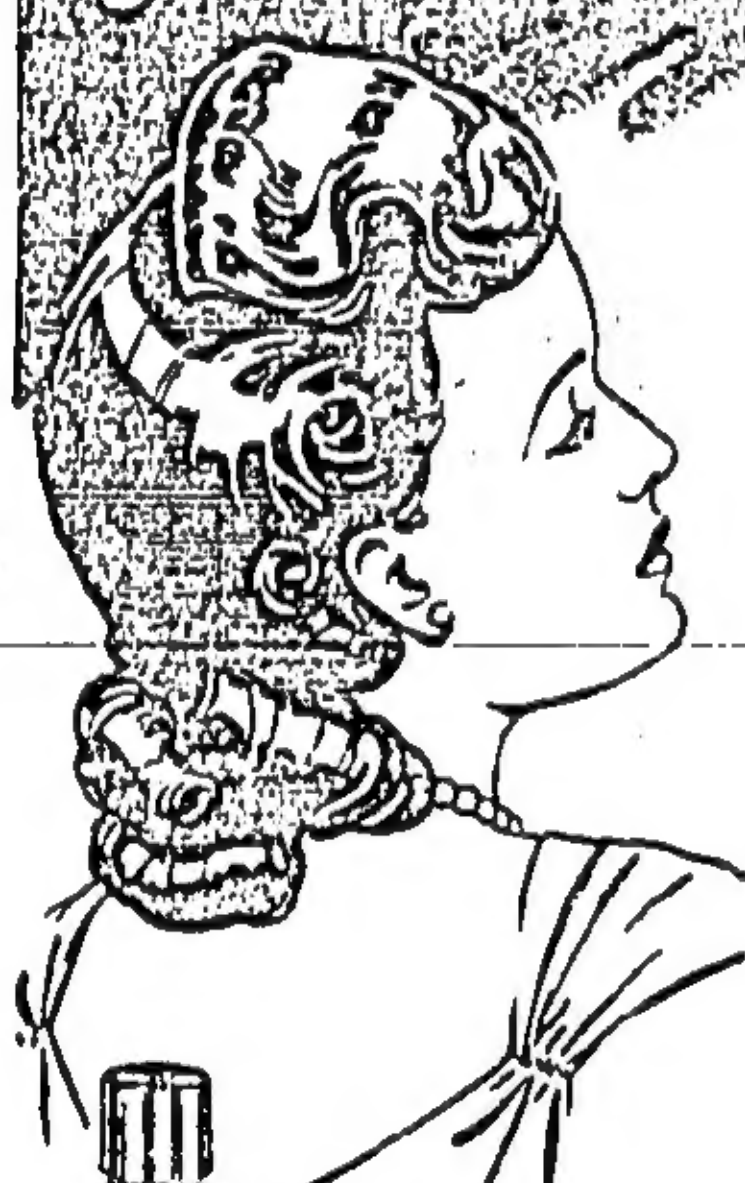
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## BANANAS CAN BE DIFFERENT

MALAYA always has plenty of bananas on offer, even when other fruit is short in supply, but because they are always there is no reason for ignoring them or for serving them up unimaginatively. Try these receipts.

## Layer Cake

YOU need: six ounces of flour, eight ounces of sugar, a small teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda, two beaten eggs, a teaspoon vanilla essence, four ounces of butter, a pinch of salt, four tablespoons of sour milk and a cupful of mashed bananas.

Brush two sandwich tins with melted lard. Sift the flour with the salt, and cream the butter and sugar. Dissolve the soda in the sour milk. (If you haven't any sour milk, sour the quantity required with a few drops of lemon juice before starting to mix your cake).

Now add the eggs to the butter and sugar, beating well all the time. Stir in banana, flour and vanilla essence and mix well with the milk. Divide the mixture equally between the tins. Bake in a moderate oven from 25-30 minutes till light and pale gold. When cold, put halves together with apricot jam or apple jelly.

## Baked Pudding

HAVE a well buttered pie dish with fingers of bread and butter. Cover with a layer of skinned and quartered bananas, then another layer of bread and butter. Continue until the dish is three parts full. Add a dessertspoonful of cornflour, (mixed to a smooth paste) to a heated half pint of milk; add sugar to taste, a pinch of salt and a little lemon juice. When cool stir in one beaten egg. Pour into the dish and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

## Souffles

TAKE four bananas and cut them flesh and mash it well with a fork. Put in a pan a puddingspoonful of flour, one and a quarter of soft sugar, a little hot milk, and bring to the boil slowly and cook a little more, whipping it.

When it has thickened add in succession the mashed bananas, a drop of rum, the yolks of two eggs and lastly three whites whipped to a stiff froth. Fill the banana skins with the mixture, put them in a buttered fireproof dish, and cook 10 to 15 minutes in the oven.

When they are three parts cooked sprinkle sugar all over, which should be golden brown when finished. Serve at once in same dish (enough for four people).







## DRAMAS OF THE LAW COURTS . . . . . 2

# The case of Jeannie Baxter

by . . . A. E. BOWKER

confidential clerk to SIR EDWARD MARSHALL HALL, K.C., through the dramatic days of the famous counsel's career.

BRIEFS may seem of little consequence to the lay reader, but a well-drawn brief may make all the difference between victory or defeat in a court of law.

One of the finest solicitors in the drawing of a brief was the late Mr Freke Palmer.

He worked unceasingly to place in the hands of counsel engaged every item of information likely to be of use.

As an example, let me turn to a rather nasty case which came our way through his agency.

We were retained to defend a well-known London medical man charged with abortion and administering a noxious drug with intent to procure an abortion.

The chief evidence against the doctor was that of a nurse who had been in his employ, and who had given information to the authorities, with the result that the doctor was arrested, charged, and committed for trial.

## PERFECT BRIEF

THIS was a serious matter, for he had a very large West End practice, and being a man of considerable means he instructed Freke Palmer to get the best man he could, and spare no expense in making any inquiries that were necessary.

The solicitor carried out his instructions to the letter. The brief he brought to me was a perfect model of what a brief should be.

I think the best way for me to illustrate the sort of thing I mean is to quote a part of the cross-examination of the nurse by Marshall Hall, asking you to bear in mind all the time that while it is the work of the solicitor to provide the information, it is the work of counsel to decide how it shall be presented.

The nurse was called, sworn, giving her full name and address.

She proceeded to give the most damning evidence against the doctor.

Then Marshall Hall rose to cross-examine her.

He mentioned the name of one woman who was alleged to have been operated on, and with artful deliberation mispronounced the name of the woman, calling her Miss Millard—we will say—instead of Miss Millard.

At once the nurse corrected him. It was just what counsel had been angling for.

## TRAP FOR WITNESS

"THANK you, Miss X," he said politely. "You are quite right. I suppose you are very particular about names?"

"I am" (tartly).

"Is that why you have given your name as 'X' in this case?"

"That is my name."

Marshall Hall picked up a document, handed it quietly to the court usher to pass to the witness.

"Will you look at that birth certificate, madam?" he asked.

"Does it not show that Anne Y was born on such and such a date at Hornsey. Isn't that you?"

The nurse gazed at the birth certificate, and then in a much quieter voice, replied: "Yes."

"Then why did you come to this court and swear that your name was Anne X?"

"Because I did not want my mother to know that I was mixed up in this case."

"That's a very good and proper reason," said Marshall Hall disarmingly, and then: "Tell me, are you very fond of your mother?"

"Yes, very fond indeed."

"Do you often see her?"

"Yes, as often as I can."

"Take a look at that death certificate, madam" (producing another document from among his papers). The witness took it, and there was a look of terror in her eyes as she scrutinised it and realised the trap into which she had fallen.

"Does not that certificate show," thundered counsel, "that your mother died five years ago?"

A long pause, and then a quivering "Yes."

In this instance Freke Palmer had supplied an abundance of real live ammunition, but it was Marshall Hall who fired it and found the target by his dramatization of the incident.

## SHOT IN FLAT

AS far as the charges of abortion were concerned, the doctor was acquitted on each one, as the jury apparently did not believe a word the nurse had said.

Unfortunately there was the further indictment of administering a noxious drug.

The prosecution did not depend on the evidence of the nurse for this, and on this count the doctor was convicted, and received a sentence of nine months' imprisonment.

This, of course, meant utter ruin, for soon afterwards the General Medical Council removed his name from the Register.

We were taken in about this time for the defence of a pretty girl named Jeannie Baxter on a charge of murder.

I shall always remember the words with which Marshall Hall opened his defence of this unhappy girl.

"The pen of a Zola and the brush of a Hogarth would be needed adequately to describe the facts in this case," he told the court.

And he was right!

In the dock stood the frail figure of a 24-year-old girl charged with shooting her wealthy lover, Julian Bernard Hall, on the eve of what she had fondly believed was to be their wedding day.

Jeannie lived with a six-year-old child and a maid at a flat in Maida Vale. The dead man—an airman—lived in a more luxurious flat in Denman-street just off Piccadilly.

## HER TWO LOVERS

JEANNIE had for many years been the mistress of a wealthy North Country man who treated her kindly and generously, and would have married her but for family reasons.

That she was fond of this man there is no doubt.

But when the good-looking, dashing Hall appeared on the scene the girl lost her heart to him, and, although seeing her other lover from time to time, was perfectly ready to give him up to marry Hall, as she thought.

The case against Jeannie was pretty black. There was the evidence of a man friend of Hall, named Casewell, that on one occasion when he saw the girl at her Maida Vale flat she said:

"I have lost Mr — through Jack (Hall), and if he does not marry me or get Mr — back for me, I'll kill him."

This witness slept at the Denman-street flat on the night of the tragedy, and described how he was awakened by shots as Baxter ran into the room. He drew a vivid picture of the girl's hysteria as she cried:



Jeannie Baxter

"I have shot Jack! Will you go and see, if you can do anything? He dared me to do it. Why did I do it, when we had arranged things so nicely for this evening?"

When the police came Jeannie told the constable: "He had aggravated me to do this. I did it! I shot him four times. We had arranged to do it. I hope it is not serious. Fetch a doctor."

## MAID TOLD

THIS statement suggested a suicide pact. But at the police court hearing Jeannie told a different story.

"He asked me to shoot him. He wanted me to put the revolver in his hand, and then run out of the room and say he had done it. I said no I would not. I would not be such a coward."

It was from an Italian maid that a startling picture of this strange ménage came to light.

The maid described a scene between the two lovers of Jeannie when they met at her flat. It was their first meeting, and Hall was "very drunk."

He produced two revolvers and started "whistling" down the barrel of one. The other man, thinking he might shoot himself, tried to take it away.

Hall then suggested that they should each take a revolver, light a cigarette, switch out the lights in the flat, and then fire at each other in the darkness.

The North Country man refused. Hall then shot at the other man's photograph; the bullet went through the head, and hit a bottle of champagne.

The airman then shot at Jeannie Baxter's photograph, afterwards firing the revolver over his shoulder through the sitting-room door.

## AIRMAN'S WILL

TO give a complete picture of the circumstances mention must be made of two documents: one the will of Hall worded in rather a peculiar manner.

"What I have already left to Miss Jeannie Baxter I leave for the maintenance of her little daughter, Jeannie Baxter."

This was found in the death room, as was also the following in the handwriting of Baxter, addressed to her maid:

"Theresa dear—please look after Jeannie my only love. He has ruined my life. Please ask Mr — (the other man) to help you, and say I am sorry for all that has happened, Jean."

From which it might appear that a suicide pact had been entered into.

Such was the case against our client, after a coroner's jury had found her guilty of wilful murder.

It was essential to put Jeannie into the witness-box and let her tell her story of the fatal night in her own words, and—submit to cross-examination.

He promised he would marry her, and all arrangements were made for them to be married on April 15.

On April 14, she told the court, she went to Hall's flat about 8.30 in the morning, having just returned from a night club. Hall was in bed and told her he was feeling "fed up."

She then asked him about the marriage, and he said he had not made any arrangements "for several reasons," and then, she said, he went on:

"Bill (he used to call her Bill), you and I never could get on together. If we were married, I said

I did not see why not, but he continued: 'I cannot keep my promise. It is better to finish it.' He also said: 'This drink is killing me. I cannot stand it.'

There was further discussion, and she told him he was a coward to treat her as he had done.

Hall struck her, and then produced a revolver, which he placed on a table at the bedside.

She asked him what he was going to do with it, and he replied: "Never you mind."

Jeannie then described how Hall wrote the will leaving what he possessed to her little girl, and how, while she was writing the note to Theresa, Hall stood over her with the revolver in his hand.

She remarked to him that he appeared to think light of death, and he replied that we all had to die some time.

## JURY'S VERDICT

"I TOLD him to put the revolver away," Jeannie went on, "and he said: 'Do you think you could take it away from me?' He was holding it with the muzzle towards himself, and he asked me to pull the trigger. I said: 'I am not such a coward.'"

"At the same time I tried to take the revolver away from him, but before I knew what had happened two shots had gone off."

"I became dazed, and did not quite know what had happened. I saw him bend down to pick up the revolver, and snatched it up and fired four times on the ceiling as rapidly as I could."

"I then rushed to the door, and shouted: 'Jack has been shot. My God, I hope it is not serious!' Marshall Hall went all out for an acquittal, but the jury, after an absence of nearly an hour, brought in a verdict of Manslaughter, and Jeannie Baxter was sent to prison for three years.

## NEXT WEEK

How circumstantial evidence nearly hanged a man.

## "Candidus" says of the defence of Hongkong: It Certainly Wasn't Maltby's Fault

AFTER reading some of the criticisms of General Maltby's account of the battle for Hongkong, I am tempted to attempt a parody: "What do they know of warfare who've only warfare seen?"

Hongkong fell in eighteen days. To some, that represents a failure. Carefully weighed up in the light of existing circumstances in that fateful December in 1941, those eighteen days spent in withstanding the full weight of the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Force reveal nothing less than an epic in the annals of historic sieges.

To attribute any suggestion of blame against the General Officer Commanding at that time shows an utter lack of comprehension of the true position.

At that time, the total garrison amounted to some 14,000 men, including the various auxiliary and non-combatant units. Actually, there were approximately 9,000 troops who could be used for fighting, and these included at least 2,000 who were untrained and whose equipment had not arrived. Against them were some 50,000 Japanese—fully trained, fully equipped—supported by an adequate navy and air force. Twenty thousand of these actually landed on the island, and were kept at bay for eight days.

It is true that British Intelligence was not up to the standard expected by any commander, and even Air Marshal Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief in the Far East (which included Hongkong) admits in his official report that: "Whilst in General Headquarters we always realised the possibility of the extreme military party in Japan forcing their country into war, we did not believe till the end of November that Japan might be actually on the verge of starting war."

This from the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief in the Far East! With such an opinion held within a week or so of Japan launching her attack, what hope could there be of any information of value being in the hands of the local commander?

To blame in any manner, however oblique, the General who was given one of the most thankless and hopeless tasks—the defence of Hongkong—is to be regretted. It would not have mattered whether the greatest military strategist ever known had been given the job. Without the necessary troops and equipment the result would have been the same.

Those of us who took part will always remember the mastery and superiority of the Japanese, due entirely to overwhelming numbers of troops and ample equipment of every description. We didn't a tank, an aeroplane—or sufficient artillery. We had no Navy, with the exception of a few small units, which covered themselves in glory.

One might as well put Joe Louis against a gangster armed with a machine gun! What is more, nobody was more aware of such an impossible state of affairs than General Maltby himself.

The blame must be placed at the feet of those who directed the War Office years before the Hongkong catastrophe. The Colony's proximity to Japan should have warned the War Office that if war ever came, it would take a strong force to drive away the might of Japan.

THE British Government apparently ordered that Hongkong should be defended, but did nothing to ensure that such an order could be effectively obeyed. A token defence, yes! But it cost hundreds of lives which were sacrificed to the inefficiency and lack of vision and intelligence of the Empire's so-called war chiefs.

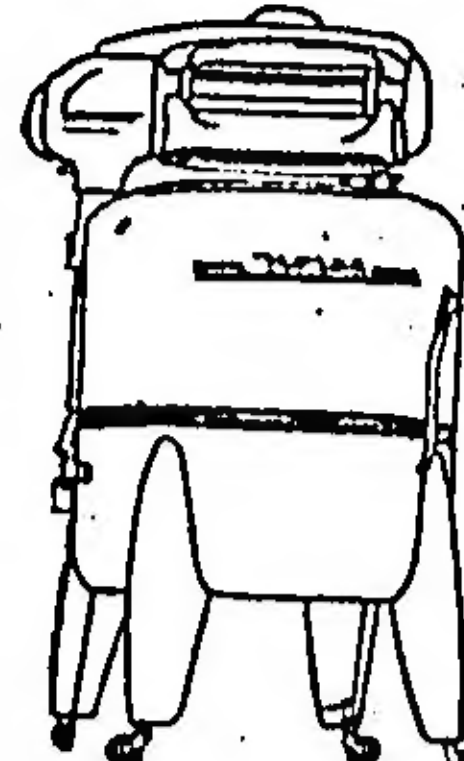
Hongkong suffered and fell, and when on the night of the 19th Churchill broadcast a message to Hongkong, expressing surprise that the enemy had landed and exhorting the garrison to fight on street by street and house to house, little did he realise the colossal blunder which had been made by his war chiefs in London.

THE Japanese knew every inch of the Colony. Indeed, in 1940 a Japanese vice-consul was arrested for photographing defence positions, in spite of the fact that certain areas were advertised as defence areas and photographing forbidden. He was released with profuse apologies—and returned to Japan! The situation was fantastic. The Japanese intelligence performed its work almost unhindered, and yet we did not even realise that Japan was preparing for war!

The utter chaos which was seen here during the last few days could not be attributed to the General Officer Commanding. It was the natural result of witnessing the Colony being shelled, bombed and raided and the fact that the war-weary, ill-equipped garrison could not hold out. Those who remember the civilian dead thrown out on the streets, the filth, the stench and the stink columns, plus the pandemonium as civilians endeavoured, like rats in a trap, to discover some corner of safety or escape, as the enemy hordes drew near to the city, will certainly not blame the Commander, who might well be likened to an engineer who is supposed to start an engine even though he is without petrol or oil.

I speak from a very close knowledge of the official history of Hongkong's war when I say that if General Maltby had been provided with the forces and equipment which he needed, armchair critics would find it difficult to discover words of sufficient praise for his personal example and ability to plan and command. Unfortunately, he was placed in an unsolvable predicament.

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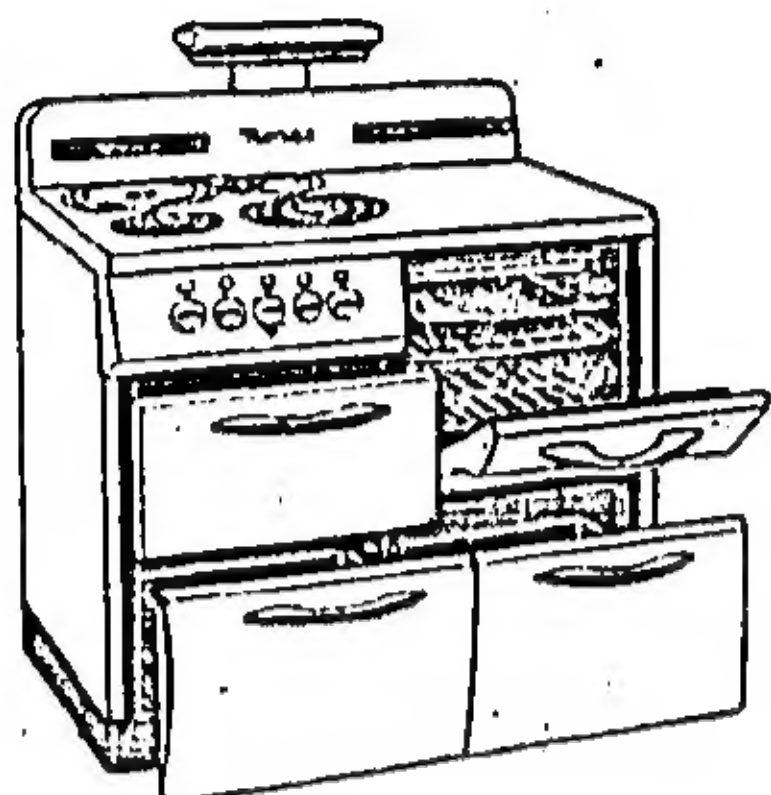


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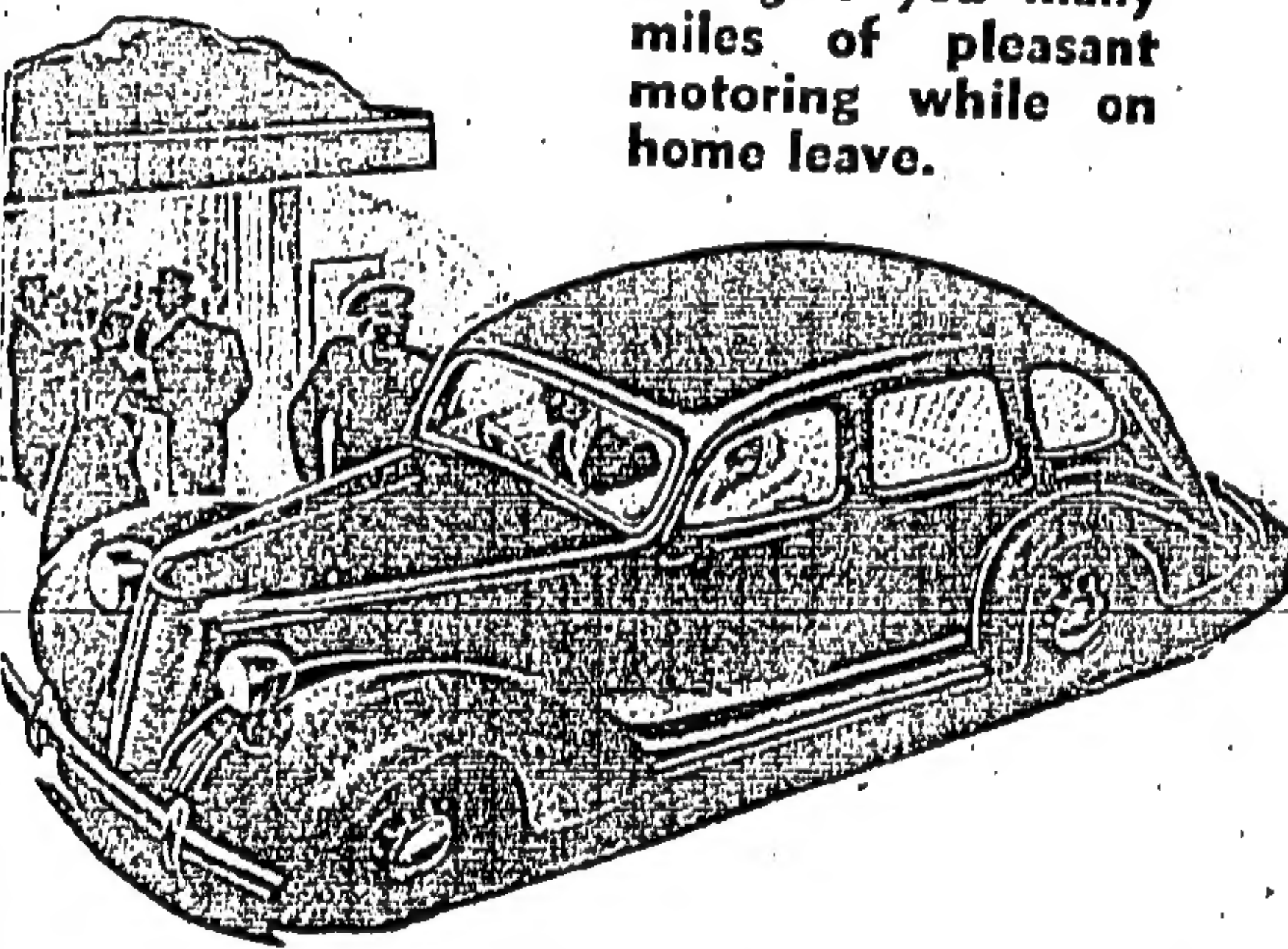
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## Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. Which is the biggest of these—  
Our National Debt in pounds, number of inches in earth's circumference, distance in yards to the moon?

2. A collection of glosses makes a—  
Glossary, silver lining, diamond flora, pair of gumboots, varnish?

3. One of these queens married a Philip, another rejected him—  
Mary I., Elizabeth, Anne, Victoria?



4. This colony (shaded) which Italy wants back, is—  
Somalia, Abyssinia, Eritrea?

5. What is an—  
Ape, eye, ayah, ha-ha?

6. Can you pick out the tallest of these heavyweight champions—  
James J. Corbett, Max Baer, Primo Carnera, Jess Willard, Gene Tunney?

7. The chairman of the B.I.C. is—  
Lord Inman, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Simon of Wythenshawe, Sir Allan Powell?

8. Which one of these plays was not founded on fact—  
Eugene Aram, Sweeney Todd, the Barber of Fleet Street, Maria Martin and the Red Barn?

9. Which of these five Prime Ministers since 1923 had most years in that office—  
Earl Baldwin, Mr. J. R. MacDonald, Mr. N. Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Attlee?

10. An owl is a—  
Hemlock, Russian sheepdog, invalid carriage?

## ARCTIC MAY YIELD OIL

A forecast that oil may be discovered in the Arctic region has been made by a geologist at the University of Wyoming.

The geologist is Ray Thompson, who spent last summer doing oil exploration in the frozen north, and who has just completed a report to the U.S. Navy on his work.

His belief is backed by the fact that appropriations have been made to finance oil exploration in Alaska until 1950.

## \$200,000 DAVID STILL GETS 1s. A DAY



Harrow schoolboy, David Nelson, who inherits nearly £200,000 under the £400,000 will of his father, Sir Amos Nelson, the Lancashire cotton magnate, will not, "for the time being," get a rise in his 1s. a day pocket money. David does not get his fortune until he is 23.

## NEW ESTIMATE OF THE EARTH'S AGE

The earth is about 3,350,000,000 years old, one eminent of the Tertiary period. British scientist believes.

"We may assume," he wrote, that all of it "now present in the free from the lead isotope" and that all of it "now present in the common granite rocks of the continental crust has been generated from Uranium 235."

By comparing Tertiary isotopes with those in the granite rocks of today, Prof. Holmes arrives at an estimate of from 2,000,000,000 to 5,400,000,000 years as the age of the earth—presumably the time at which it began to harden from the gaseous stage.

### CONSERVATIVE MINIMUM

But he then aims for a closer estimate by using some "better established" dates of radioactive minerals compiled by Prof. A. O. Nier and other specialists in the field. Some of the dates, for example, set the age of uraninite found in Manitoba at 1,085,000,000 years, which, Prof. Holmes said, "includes still recognisable conglomerates containing pebbles of pre-existing quartzites which must therefore be well over 2,000,000,000 years old."

"Since the earth must be older still, this figure can be regarded as a conservative minimum for its age."

Prof. Holmes admits that his equations have given him over 200 solutions to the age of the earth but that there is a "marked concentration" of solutions at about 3,300,000,000 to 3,400,000,000 years.

His equations therefore, he said, "favour the hope that an estimate of 3,350,000,000 years for the age of the earth is unlikely to be seriously wrong."

### SODIUM STUDY

Prof. Holmes also discusses estimates by Jolly in 1893 that the oceans, based on study of the time it takes dissolved sodium to accumulate, are from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 years old. Using the same method, Prof. Holmes points out that the correct figure would be closer to 250,000,000 years, but since sodium study is a "hopelessly variable" method, the age of the oceans may be anything from 2,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 years old.

"The most that can be said," he comments, "is that its present reading (sodium accumulation) is not inconsistent with an oceanic age of a few thousands of millions of years"—United Press.

## The SNAPSHOT GUILD

PHOTOS BY FLOOD LIGHT



Indoor pictures are easy if you use flood type lamps, two of which were used to make this shot.

SEVERAL weeks ago we went into the matter of indoor pictures at night with flash bulbs. At the time we barely mentioned flood lamps, an alternative method. So today let's look at this type of lighting.

In the first place, it should be understood that flood lamps are of two general types—those similar in shape to an ordinary household bulb, which requires a reflector; and the flat, wide bulbs containing built-in reflectors. Most bulbs of these types fit any ordinary socket and several of them may be used at once on a circuit without overloading it.

While picture taking with flood type lamps requires more effort than shooting with flash, lamps of this type are well suited for use in making interior pictures or informal portraits indoors. An extension cord or two and lamp sockets equipped with clamps such as those used on inexpensive headboard bed lights permit the photographer to fasten his lamps to a chair back and to place them in any position or at any level.

John van Guilder.

## THESE MEN WILL LIVE UNDER ARCTIC SEAS

By W. A. CRUMLEY

SIXTY-ONE men, led by Lieutenant Arthur Davis, of Hayling Island, Hants, are to live for a month or more on end under Arctic waters in temperatures down to ten degrees below freezing.

The purpose, said Lieutenant Davis, is to see what submarine life is like in low temperatures. A naval doctor will keep the record.

And they will submerge in waters never before penetrated by submarines.

They are waiting for special clothes, musical films, and a set of two recordings—for much of the course will be outside the range of radio.

The men are the normal crew of the eight-month-old *Ambush*, except that six are National Service men and may have to be replaced.

The youngest to go will be 19-year-old Anthony Stewart.

Edinburgh. It will be his first patrol—and he is growing his first beard.

The crew took in thousands of eggs, for there will be eggs and bacon at every breakfast.

More cooking fat will be used for each man each day than an English housewife gets for a week. There will be cod liver oil, fruit juice, and a 7lb. tin of boiled sweets for each man.

The crew fear nothing except boredom. The "life and soul" will be a cockney leading singer, Harry Sherrington—"Proper Harry Champion, he is."

In the seamen's mess they will make rugs and toys. The engine-room artificers have started to make working models of oil and steam engines.

Said Engine-Room Artificer Pettman, of Gillingham, Kent: "When we first heard of this job, every man said: 'I am not going on that one.' Now there isn't a man who would give up his berth."

Why? Leading Seaman D. Anscombe, of Westernham, Kent, puts an end to monotony. We feel again that we have something worth while to do."



AMBUSH MEN

Arrived: The youngest to go, 19-year-old Anthony Stewart.

## VIGNETTES OF LIFE



THE REAL WINTER SPORTS: THE LADS WHO CATCH THE TWO EVERY MORNING. ALL WINTER LONG... AND THEIR WIVES WHO GET THEM UP IN TIME FOR IT.



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STOKING UP ON ANTI-FREEZE TOP. THE COLD TRIP HOME.



"TRY THIS ORANGE JUICE!"

"THIS LAMENT!"

THEN THERE'S THE CHIEF INDOOR WINTER SPORT... BATTING POP'S COLD AND POP'S RESISTANCE TO MEDICATIONS... WITH EVERYBODY AS JOOLY AS A RUSSIAN AT A U.N. SESSION.



ANOTHER WINTER SPORT IS CUSSING OUT THE JANITOR OR THE COAL DEALER, OR THE OIL INTERESTS OR ANYBODY ELSE THAT SEEMS TO BE ILLICITED.



"AREN'T YOU GOING TO SIFT THOSE ASHES? DO YOU KNOW WHAT COAL COSTS NOW? IF YOU HADN'T LET THE FIRE DIE OUT... ETC."

THAT ELATING SPORT, SHOVELING OUT THE CHINDERS THAT, AS COAL, COST YOU \$17.95 A TON... AND TRYING TO FIND A PLACE TO PUT THEM... OR THAT OTHER SNOVEL-SPORT, DIGGING THE CAR LOOSE FROM A SNOW DRIFT.

## "Winter Sports"

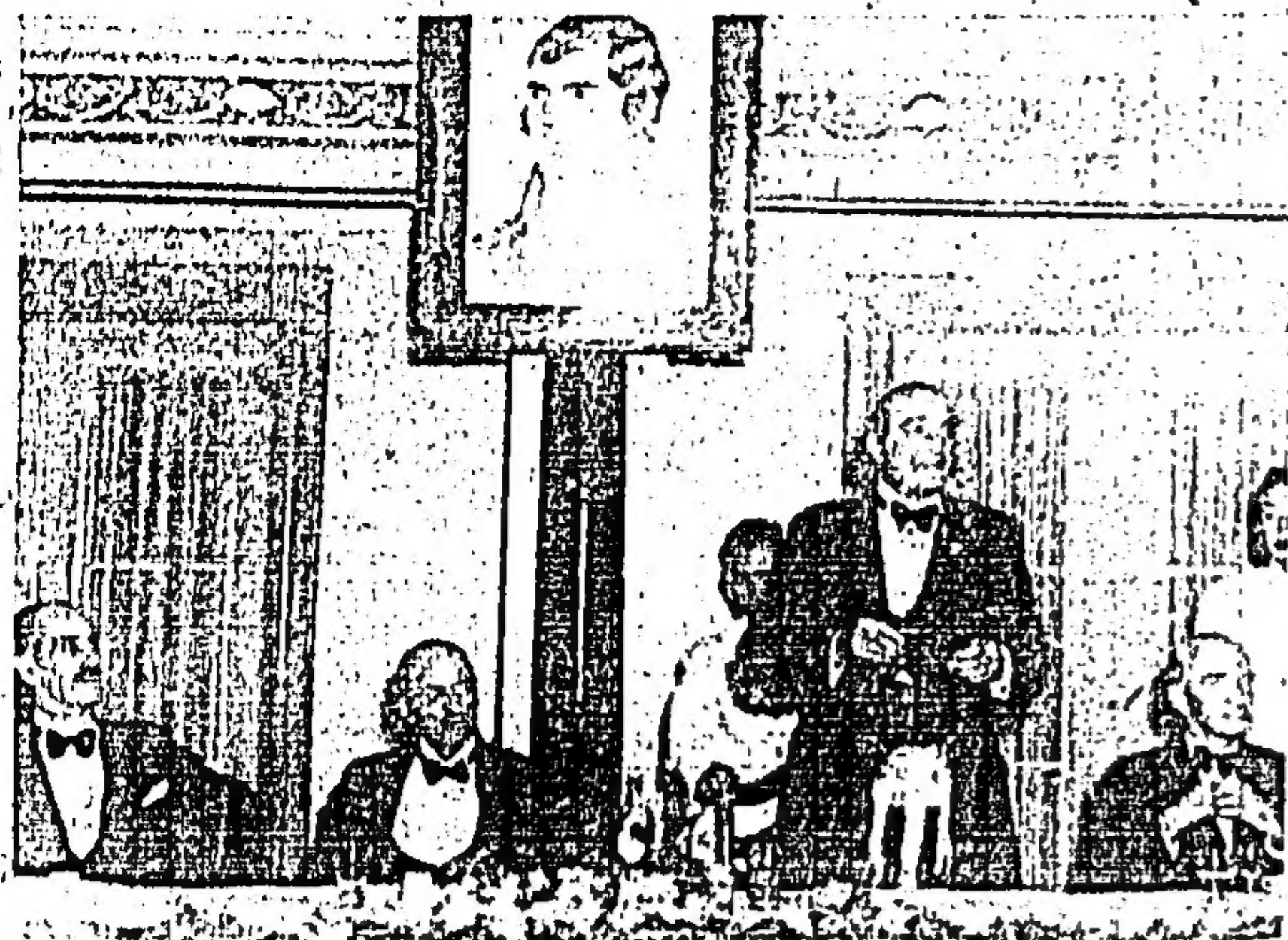
By KEMP STARRETT







## TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL



HONGKONG Scotsmen gathered in force at the Hongkong Hotel last Saturday on the occasion of the annual Burns Night dinner. Above: the Chieftain of St Andrew's Society, Mr J. F. Macgregor, welcoming the guests, which included HE the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, and the Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, Admiral Sir Denis Boyd (on Mr Macgregor's right and left respectively). Left: Professor R. Robertson proposing a toast to the 'Immortal Memory'. (Photos: Ming Yuen)



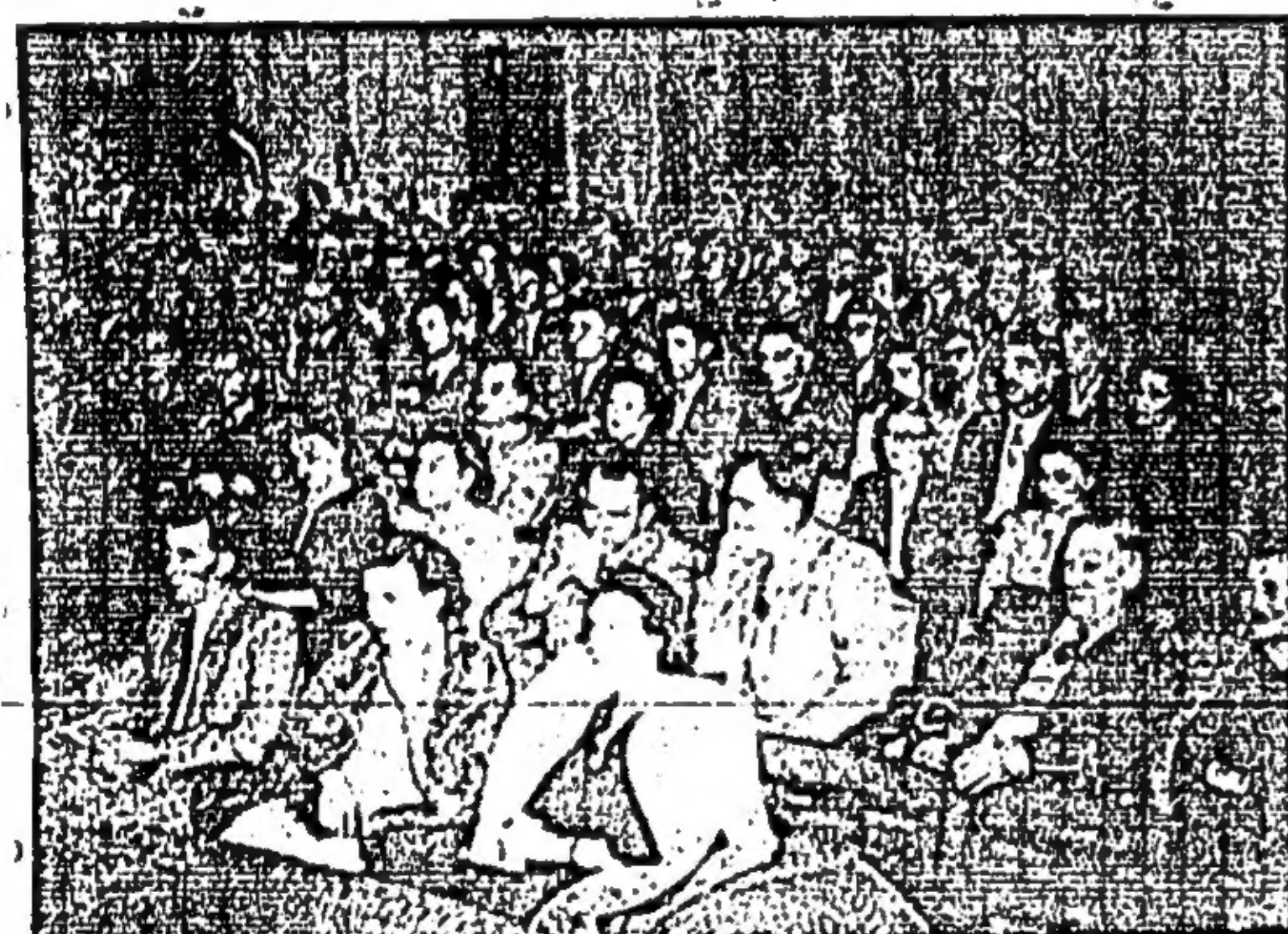
THE Broadway and West End hit play, "The Man Who Came To Dinner," will be presented by the Hongkong Stage Club next week. This scene from the play shows two of the principals, Grant McIntyre and Alice Dedear. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



GROUP photograph taken recently of the teaching staff of the French Convent School, Causeway Bay. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



GREAT interest was taken in the "Brains Trust" evening organised by the Y.M.C.A. last week, there being a large attendance, as shown in the picture on the right. Two members of the "Brains Trust" above, Mr R. A. C. Beeching (at microphone) and Mr Ma Man-fai (right), are seen with Mr Donald MacCullough, BBC "Brains Trust" Question Master. (Photos: Ming Yuen)



LEFT: Mr and Mrs Simon Matthias Kan leaving St John's Cathedral after their wedding last Tuesday. The bride was formerly Miss Lena Ko. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

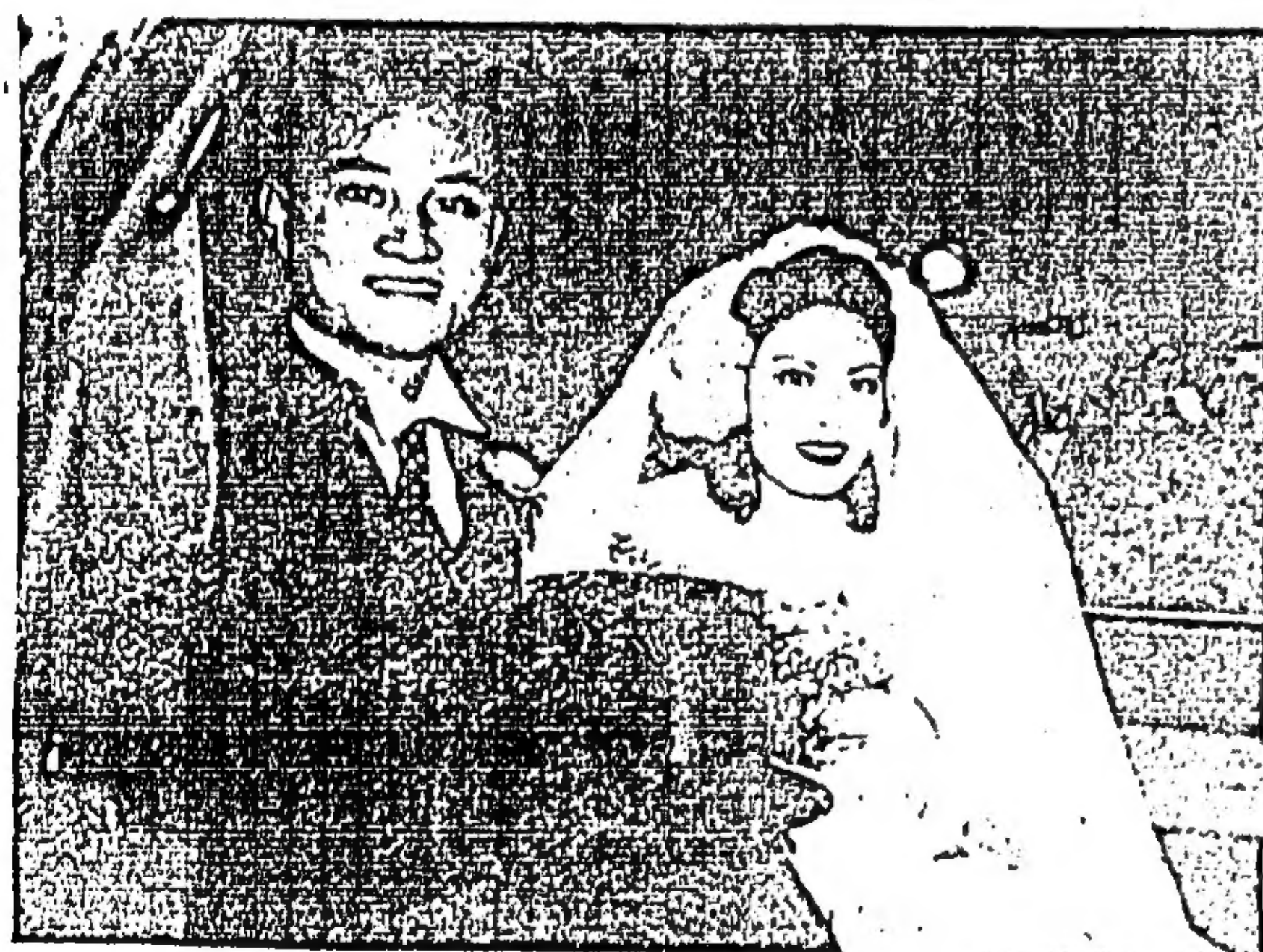
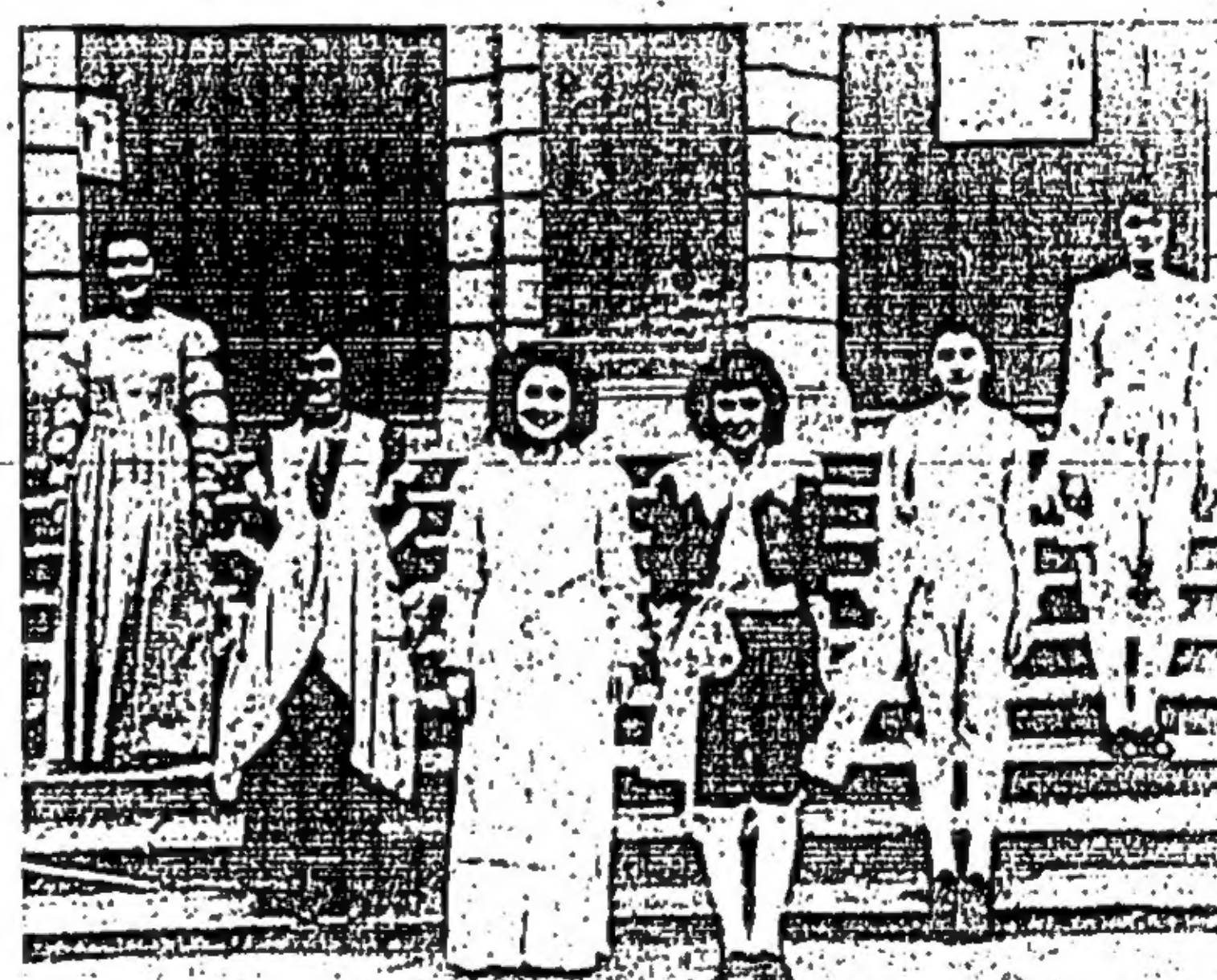
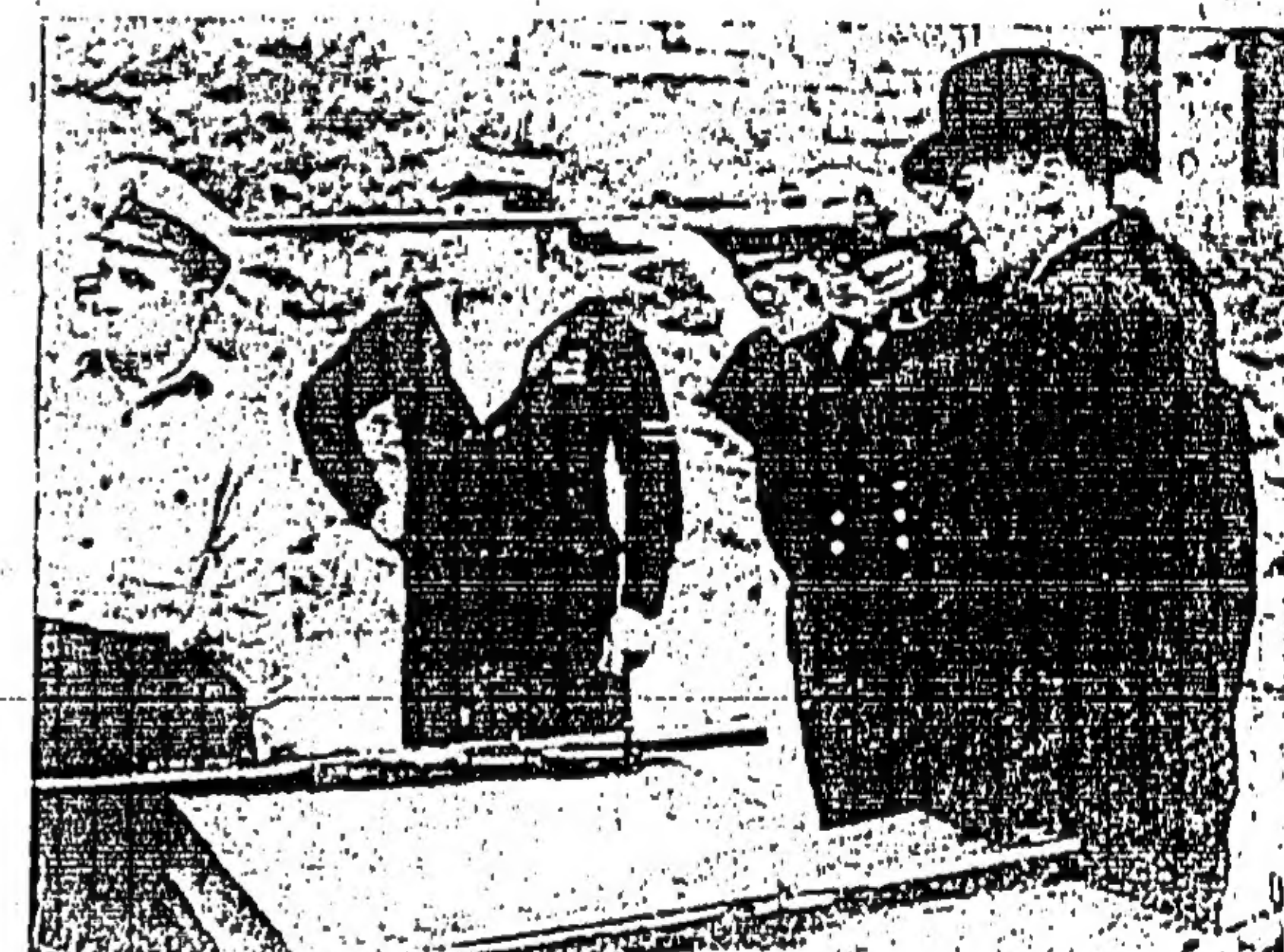


PHOTO taken after the wedding recently at the Hop Yat Church of Mr Wong Chiu-lan and Miss Leung Shui-kuen. (Photo: Golden Studio)



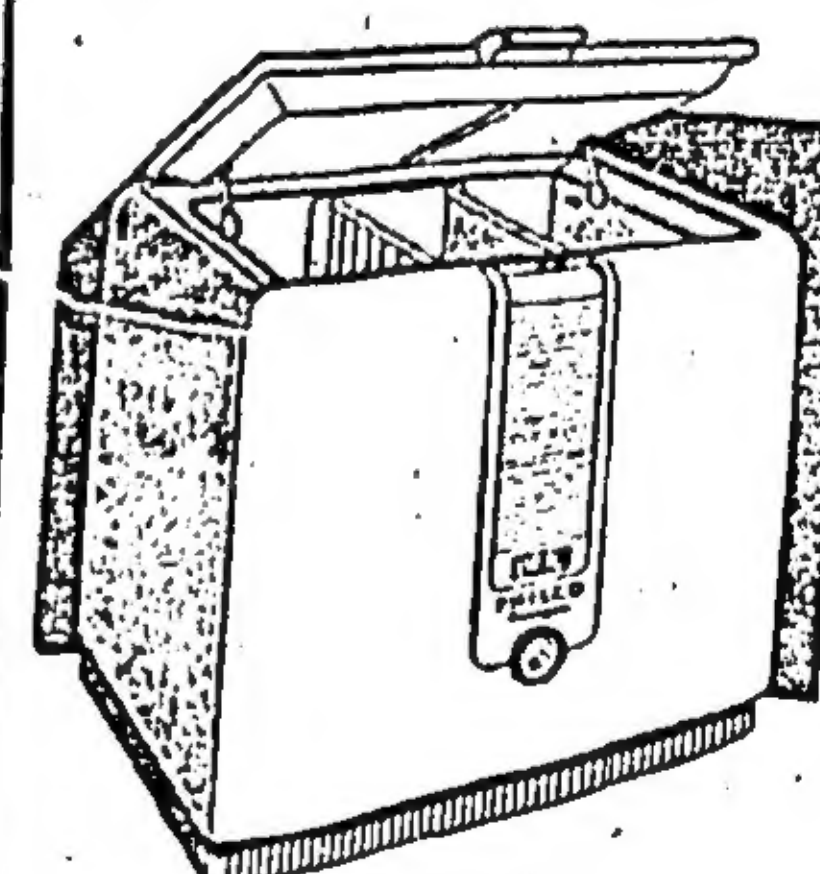
MEMBERS of the French Convent School Past Students' Association who took part in an entertainment programme last Saturday—from left: Misses Mary Swaine, Silmy Albers, Mabel Swaine, Janet Collom, Terry Rodrigues and Irene Brookes. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



HE THE GOVERNOR, Sir Alexander Grantham, opened the Boy Scout Bazaar on Murray Parade Ground last Saturday. Above: the Governor cutting the tape and declaring the Bazaar open. Below: His excellency has a go at the shooting gallery. (Photos: Golden Studio)



NORSE QUEEN won the Champion Sweepstakes for the second year on Saturday last. The pony, ridden by Mr Donald Black, seen above being led in by the owners, Mr and Mrs R. Johannessen. Left: Sapientia being led in by Mr Yau Fung-hon after winning the Hay and Corn Stakes. (Photos: Golden Studio)



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## GAOL FOR SCIENTIST

Montreal, Jan. 30.—The last of the 18 Canadians put on trial after the investigation of espionage for Russia which began in 1946 was today sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

He was Dr. Raymond Boyer, formerly a scientist at McGill University, who was specifically accused of passing secret information to Fred Rose, former Labour progressive (Communist) member of the Canadian Parliament, who is serving a six-year sentence.

Dr. Boyer appealed against the sentence and will remain free on bail pending outcome of the hearing.—Reuter.

## REFUGEES MADE INTO SOLDIERS

Nanking, Jan. 30.—A programme for adding hundreds of thousands of refugees to the Nationalist fighting forces in Manchuria was announced today by Liang Hsi-sheng, Governor of Kirin Province, who is at present in the capital.

He said the High Command had mapped out new strategy under which "popular forces" will be allotted a major part in building the Communists. He said refugees would be formed into a corps to support the regulars, and the government expected to gain considerable added strength.

This will be the first "popular force" to be organised to combat the Reds.

Governor Liang said the government had adopted the slogan "triple protection and triple capture," which means the protection of refugees, homes and lives through the capture of food and homes from the Communists.

He said the refugees in the beginning will be trained by the government into a regular force in their native places and in co-ordination with mobile regular units.—United Press.

## KUOMINTANG STRIFE

### Open Opposition By Independents

Nanking, Jan. 31.—The inter-party strife over the allocation of National Assembly seats became more acute today as Kuomintang delegates, elected without Party nomination, came out in open opposition to the decision of the Central Party Headquarters ordering them to relinquish their seats in order to give the promised quotas to minority parties.

In a half-column announcement appearing in the local press today, these delegates insisted that the result of the National Assembly elections should in no way be altered and in no circumstances would they consider surrendering the seat in favour of either the Kuomintang or other parties.

These delegates have formed an association to offer organised resistance to the Party's decision and any now threatening collective legislation unless the order is rescinded.

Simultaneously, 195 members of the Kuomintang who had declined to run in the National Assembly elections in a similar announcement, requested the Kuomintang authorities to uphold its decision, declaring: "Party discipline must be maintained."

Unless the recalcitrant members relinquish their seats as ordered, they said, they would demand that elections be held again "under the principle of fair play."

Meanwhile, the Social Democrats and the Young China Party still insist on full quotas of 200 and 300 seats respectively before their inclusion in the constitutional government.—Reuter.

## Seas Flood S. Coast Towns

London, Jan. 30.—People in many South coast towns were nailed up their doors and windows today against the sea after the worst flooding for 30 years.

After 48 hours of continuous rain and gales, the sea flowed up sewers and over sea walls.

Boats moored in Polperro Harbour, Cornwall, were lifted on to quays during a 50 miles an hour gale—70 miles an hour in some places.

At Looe, hotels and houses were flooded several feet deep.

Sea debris blocked the main Folkestone-Sandgate Road.

A freak storm hit Northants in the village of Bishops yesterday. The whirlwind damaged roofs and uprooted trees.—Reuter.

## Anglo-American Offensive Alliance Report Denied

Washington, Jan. 30.—The State Department tonight made no comment on a Chicago Tribune report from Washington that Britain and the United States had reached a "secret understanding tantamount to an offensive alliance" in connection with the Marshall Plan.

## Sokolovsky's Complaint To General Clay

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, Soviet Military Governor in Germany, alleged today that 206 Soviet citizens were being held in Bavaria against their will by the Americans under various sentences and in violation of a Soviet-United States agreement signed in 1945.

Marshal Sokolovsky made the complaint in a public letter to General Lucius D. Clay, the American Military Governor, which appeared in today's issue of the official Soviet occupation zone newspaper, Tagesspiegel.

The publication in the press of letters of protest from one Military Governor to another is unprecedented. The appearance of the letter was made even more extraordinary by the fact that the four-power Allied Control Council at which matters of high level disagreement are usually thrashed out, is meeting in Berlin this afternoon.

It was later announced that this meeting was postponed until tomorrow at the request of Marshal Sokolovsky.

The reason for the Soviet request was not known, but postwar tensions often occur.—Reuter.

## S'hai Students Repent

Shanghai, Jan. 31.—The greater part of the students are expected back in classes today at the National Tung Chi University following the ultimatum issued last night by the Vice-Minister of Education, Dr. Han Hsi-wu, ordering the resumption of classes today before 10 o'clock this morning or see the institution permanently closed.

Dr. Han, who arrived from Nanking yesterday morning to investigate the trouble at the university, on Thursday when Mayor K. C. Wu was assaulted, said he brought an order from the National Government for the resumption of classes today before 10 o'clock this morning or see the institution permanently closed.

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## CHINESE REPS STRIKE AGAIN

Nanking, Jan. 31.—A surprise comeback by the Communists in the Kuomintang Peninsula (Northeast Shantung) was reported here last night following the transfer of General Fan Han-chieh's mechanised forces to Manchuria from the Shantung front.

Striking suddenly at points left inadequately defended, the Reds were reported to have already occupied Pingyin and Chaochow, west and northwest of Luyi, respectively, while Lungkow, on the southern coast of the peninsula, was being surrounded. The position at Weihaiwei was also reported to be "critical".—Reuter-AAP.

## A DAUGHTER FOR SHIRLEY TEMPLE

Santa Monica, California, Jan. 30.—Shirley Temple, 19-year-old film star, gave birth today to a daughter to be named Linda Susan.

Miss Temple, formerly the world famous child star of the screen, married John Agar, a film star, in 1945.—Reuter.

## Mickey Rooney III

London, Jan. 30.—Mickey Rooney, the film star, who is suffering from vaccine fever after a vaccination, is being flown back to the United States for treatment.

A second opinion was called in before the flight was decided on and a bulletin last night from Dorchester Hotel where he was confined to bed, said: "He is rather ill".—Reuter.

## KING'S ALE

London, Jan. 30.—Ten pints of "King's Ale" bottled beer, personally brewed by King Edward VII 45 years ago, were auctioned at a sale at Reading for 17 guineas.

The sale was in aid of the Agricultural Distress Fund.—Reuter.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman tonight categorically denied that there was any such "understanding."

The Chicago Tribune report said that the plan was known in "inner circles of the United States Government" as the "Washington Charter," and provided for Britain to receive the "lion's share of Marshall Plan aid" in return for supporting the United States in that country "should she be attacked by Russia or in the event that the United States should declare war."—Reuter.

Russian protests Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary of State George Marshall is expected to reject without delay Russia's two protests against American military moves in the Mediterranean.

A reply was ready today to Moscow's note which objected to restoring the wartime U.S. Army airfield at Melina, in North Africa. An answer is expected to be sent to other Russian charges—that visits of American warships to Italian ports violated the peace treaty with Italy.

Diplomatic authorities indicated this would be the American stand. The warships dropped anchor in Italian harbours with full approval of the friendly Italian Government, and after prior consultations.

Talking Point Russia's protests were submitted and promptly proclaimed on the Moscow Radio a few weeks before the important April national elections in Italy. The timing raised suspicions that the Soviet's chief purpose was to supply the Italian Communists with a propaganda talking point.

The Russian note, challenging American naval visits to Italian ports was delivered on Wednesday and disclosed last night. It contended that such visits conflict with treaty provisions that all allied forces should be withdrawn by December 15.

The last American and British troops left Italian soil before that deadline, and Charles J. Graham, official view is that no basis exists for the argument.—Associated Press.

## 18 INJURED IN TRAIN DERAILMENT

North Platte, Nebraska, Jan. 30.—A trainload of 214 persons escaped death early today when the Union Pacific City of San Francisco, a streamliner travelling at 78 miles an hour, derailed on the Nebraska Plains.

The wreckage of 15 cars was strewn on both sides of the right of way.

Union Pacific headquarters said only 18 persons were injured, none seriously.

Aboard the train were Roy W. Howard of the Scripps Howard newspapers, Mrs. Howard, Ben Foster (Mr. Howard's secretary), Babe Pinell (umpire of the Major League), and Charles J. Graham (president of Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad). None was injured.

Railway officials said a broken wheel on the middle unit of the Diesel-powered train was responsible for the derailment.

This was the second wreck in which Mr. Howard was a passenger. He was aboard a train near Philadelphia a few years ago when a wreck occurred, killing 70 persons.

Mr. Howard said that several soldiers returning from duty in Japan were aboard the train.—United Press.

## 11 KILLED IN RIOTS

Dombay, Jan. 30.—Manned armoured cars moved through the streets of Dombay tonight after a sudden communal flare-up with unofficial casualties put at 11 dead and nearly 50 injured.

Tonight's clashes were attributed unofficially by police officers to the "misapprehension regarding the identity of Mr. Gandhi's assassin."

Troops were moved to action stations tonight, ready to be called out if necessary, it was learned.

The police fired repeatedly to disperse communal rioters.

An allnight curfew was imposed over the six square kilometre area of Central Dombay and all trams and buses were withdrawn from the city streets after the demonstrators had tried to stop and attack them.—Reuter.

## Ruhr Disaster

Wuppertal, Jan. 30.—Twelve people were killed and at least 33 injured in a tramway disaster at Wuppertal, in the Ruhr, last night.

A heavily crowded tramcar jumped the rails at the bottom of a steep incline, ran into a standard and finally ran over a tree.

British soldiers helped in the rescue work and moved some of the injured to a British military hospital. Local producers are invited to submit.—Reuter.



## WORLD SPORT ROUND-UP:

### Winter Olympics Open In Cloud Of Illwill

St. Moritz, Jan. 30.—The Winter Olympic Games, created for the purpose of promoting international goodwill, opened today in an atmosphere of illwill, with teams from the host country of Switzerland dominating the first day's programme.

Indicative of general feeling was the disclosure that two of the three two-men bobsleds of the United States team had been sabotaged during the night. The sleds were found with nuts loosened and pushers broken.

## Gandhi's Death Stuns World

(Continued from Page 1)

"His wonderful life has been ended by a terrible incident arising out of the dark and passionate forces of racial and religious hatred against which he fought with the weapons of the spirit for over 50 years."

"His simple eloquence and ascetic living earned him the allegiance of educated statesmen and the untold millions. He became the Great Soul of India."

Durban.—Mr. Manilal Gandhi, the Mahatma's son, who is editor of the newspaper "Indian Opinion," which he founded, said here tonight: "I have lost my father but he is not my father—he is the father of the whole of India and the sincere friend of the whole world."

"I must surrender to the will of God. He must have a purpose in taking him away from us. He is no more with us physically but his spirit will guide us from above."—Reuter.

## INDIAN SHOPS CLOSED TODAY

Following the assassination of Mohandas Gandhi, all Indian stores and shops in Hongkong and Kowloon are closed today as a mark of sorrow and respect.

## BUTTER AND BACON AGAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

If the general trade and financial agreement makes it possible to supply 70 per cent in the British offer, Denmark would expect to send to Britain about 70,000 tons of butter in one year and about 25,000 tons of bacon.

It is understood that Britain has offered about 800,000 tons of coal, petrol and fuel oil (about £4,000,000), 50,000 tons of iron and steel and an unknown quantity of textile raw materials.

Together with other goods wanted by Denmark, the total value would be about £17,500. Steel is considerably less than half of Denmark's estimated needs.

Britain also proposes that most of sterling earnings should be spent on British goods not on the list of essential requirements. It estimated the total sterling earnings should be about £22,500,000 per year. This means some £15,000,000 would have to be spent on non-essential goods.—Reuter.

## Exploded Tanker Survivors Safe

Paris, Jan. 30.—Thirteen survivors of the 4,015 ton Panama tanker Panchito, which blew up and sank off the French Atlantic port of Lorient yesterday, reached Lorient today on board a French fishing vessel.

They included a Spanish stow-away which made the number of saved one more than previously reported.

They said 18 of their comrades were killed by the explosion or drowned in the heavy seas as the Panchito was steaming towards Antwerp from Spain with a cargo of minerals. The Panchito's captain, a Czech, was drowned.—Reuter.

## SEAGRAVE TROPHY

London, Jan. 30.—John Cobb, the famous racing motorist was awarded the Seagrave Trophy for his 1947 world's land speed record.—Reuter.

## Chinese Communist Land Confiscations

BY ART GOUL

Shanghai, Jan. 30.—The Chinese Communist land reform programme is very simple. They reason that anybody who possesses more than five acres of land stole it in the first place; therefore, it is subject to confiscation. The owner is a landlord, therefore rich, so he is subject to a special set of laws for the rich classes.

Wong Li-jao, 65-year-old refugee from Lingying, in Southern Shantung, who is now in Shanghai, is the authority for the description of how the Chinese Communists operate. Wong and his family recently fled from Southern Shantung.

Wong had two sons executed by the Communists because they objected to having their farms taken away from them. They, as did their father, were classified as landlords because they farmed 50 mow.

For two and a half years Wong lived under the Communists. He and his family are now in Shanghai because the Nationalists recently drove the Communists out of the district, and he and many other refugees were permitted to leave.

His history of those two and a half years follows:

When the Communists first came in, they moved to establish their various organisations.

Rule Of Salvation First was the "Rule of Salvation," by which the People's Assembly was set up. Everybody in the district was declared elected, then the party appointed a chairman. His word was law.

Next was the Self-Defence Corps. All men were told they were volunteers. They were armed with knives and swords, but no guns. Then came the Youth Corps, composed of children between 7 and 15 years of age. They were given instructions in the Communist doctrine and the rudiments of reading and writing.

Then a Women's Corps was organised for those between the age of 15 to 45.

Last to be organised was the People's Militia. They were not given military training, but it was slightly more elite than the Self-Defence Corps. It was composed of about two-thirds of the able-bodied men in the district.

Some were given old and worn out rifles and shot guns. They also were informed they were volunteers.

You are fighters for liberation under the General Mobilisation Act," they were told. As such, they were subject to all military regulations and punishments.

Land Confiscations Then followed the land reform programme. There were eight

STALIN REPORTED HEALTHY

Warsaw, Jan. 30.—Marshal Stalin was in very good physical condition when he received the Polish mission which negotiated the recent Polish-Soviet trade agreement in Moscow, the Polish Premier, Mr. Josef Cyrankiewicz, said today.

"The question of a Balkan Union was not discussed. That is not our problem. But Poland hopes to strengthen her political, cultural and economic relations with the Southeastern countries."

"Our agreement with Moscow will aid our reconstruction and thus will aid peace," the Premier said.

M. Wladyslaw Gomulka, Communist Vice-Premier, said that no new conference of the nine Communist parties of the Cominform had been arranged but a meeting "will take place if the international situation requires it."

M. Gomulka added that "the system of alliances in the East is not a bloc but is purely defensive in aim."—Reuter.

## OUTWARD MAILS

Under advertisement, stated, 30 minutes earlier than the Ordinary Mail. If Mail close before 7 a.m. Registered and Parcel Mails will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

## SATURDAY, JANUARY 31

Closing Times By Air Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtau, Peking, Tientsin, Amoy, Canton, Kowloon, Hongkong, 3.30 p.m. Closing Times By Sea & Train Straits and Calcutta (Sea) 2 p.m. Macao, Tientsin & Shekki (Sea) 2 p.m. Canton (Train) 2 p.m. Amoy and Fuzhou (Sea) 3 p.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shekki & Kowloon (Sea) 4 p.m. Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

## SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1

Closing Times By Air Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m. Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtau, Peking, Tientsin & Kowloon, 10 a.m. Closing Times By Sea & Train Macao, Tientsin & Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shekki & Kowloon (Sea) 9 a.m. Canton (Train) 10 a.m. Swatow and Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m. Japan (Ordinary letters & cards only) (Sea) 10 a.m. Manila (Sea) 10 a.m. Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.

## MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Closing Times By Air Shanghai, 9 a.m. (reg.), 9.30 a.m. (ord.). Manila, 11.30 a.m. Amoy, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m. Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtau, Peking, Tientsin & Kowloon, 10 a.m. Closing Times By Sea & Train Macao, Tientsin & Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shekki & Kowloon (Sea) 9 a.m. Canton (Train) 10 a.m. Swatow and Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m. Japan (Ordinary letters & cards only) (Sea) 10 a.m. Manila (Sea) 10 a.m. Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.

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## HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Urgent Notice

In order to serve notice of the Annual General Meeting of the Association to be held at an early date, will all prewar members desirous of resuming membership please send a card notifying their name, address and motor car or cycle registration number to:—

Mr T. E. JACKSON, Assistant Director of Marine, Harbour Office.

Note the new subscription fees will be decided at the Annual General Meeting of Members.

Motorists wishing to join the Association may obtain a form from any member of the Interim Committee or from the address above.